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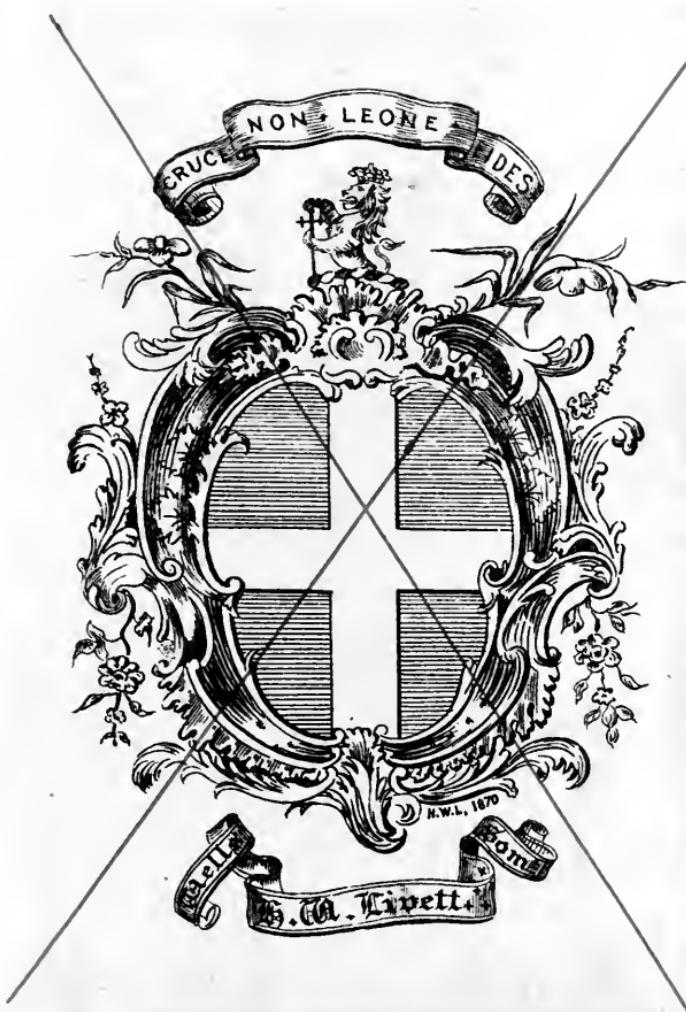
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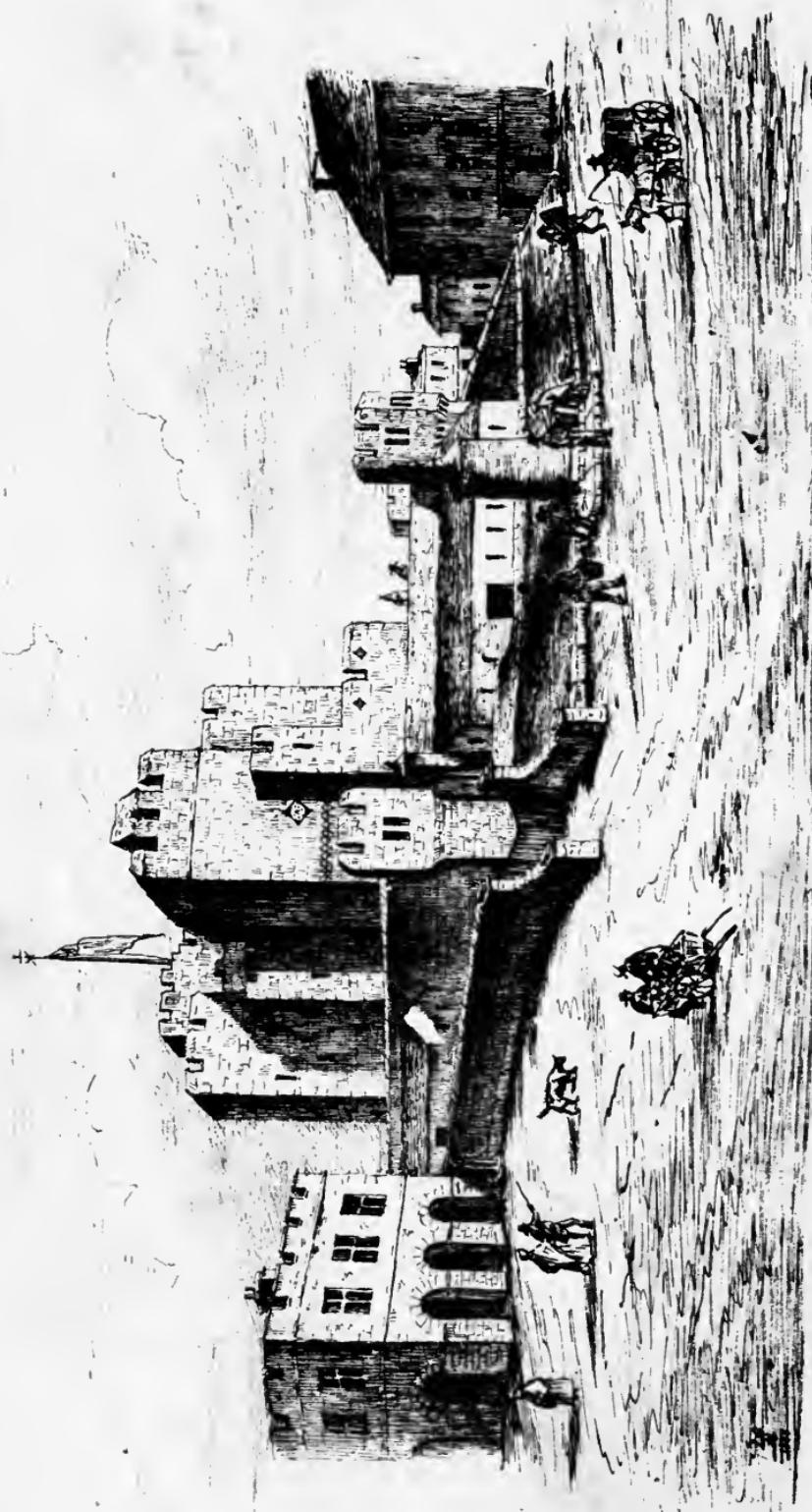
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RUSHEN CASTLE . A.D. 1850.



THE STORY
OF
RUSHEN CASTLE
AND
RUSHEN ABBEY,
IN
THE ISLE OF MAN.

BY THE
REV. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S.,
HEAD MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI., LICHFIELD.

LONDON:
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1857.

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TO THE
R E V. R O B E R T D I X O N, D.D.,
PRINCIPAL OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE,
CASTLETOWN.

MY DEAR SIR,

In happy memory of the many years during which it was my privilege to be associated with you in the duties of that Institution over which you have so faithfully and so ably presided, I beg you to accept my dedication to you of these pages, descriptive of the locality in which you have lived and laboured.

That you may long continue to be blessed in blessing others, and reap a still richer harvest of the good seed which you have been instrumental in sowing, is the fervent desire of

Yours most sincerely and faithfully,

JOSEPH GEORGE CUMMING.

Lichfield, 1st May, 1857.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

IN the year 1848 I brought out an account of the Isle of Man, (published by John Van Voorst, London,) intended primarily for geological and scientific readers, but including—partly in the body of the work, and partly, but more fully, in the Appendix—the civil and ecclesiastical history of the Island, interspersed with some of those strange legends which linger still amongst the people of its mountains and valleys. Since that publication I have fallen in with a few records relating to the monastery of Rushen, (the last dissolved in the British Isles,) and also to the occupants of the castle of Rushen, amongst whom must more especially be named the famous James, seventh Earl of Derby, and his heroic Countess, Charlotte de Tremouille. As some of these records have not hitherto, as far as I am aware, been printed, and the rest are scattered about in books either too expensive or too rare to be got at by most people, I have thought it desirable to bring them together in a simple and connected Story, which may prove interesting and useful to general readers, and more particularly to those who, for the first time, are led to visit this very remarkable locality. It does indeed seem strange that, with all the facilities which steam navigation affords, the Isle of Man, presenting to us certainly some of the most beautiful scenery in the British Isles, and whose political status is of so singular a character, should continue to be so little known. How very few are aware, as I have found by repeated inquiries, of these facts following very worthy of note:—That its climate is more equable than that of any country in Europe, and its mean annual temperature higher than that of any spot in the same parallel of latitude; that it has within itself more antiquities in the shape of cromlechs, stone circles, crosses, ruined churches and castles, than any area of like extent in the British Isles; that it has been the possession in turn of the Scotch, Welsh, Danes, Norwegians, and English; that its kings dictated terms to the Kings

of Ireland ; that it played a part in the struggle between Bruce and Baliol ; that the land, the people, and their privileges, have been transferred from one party to another, by purchase, or by mortgage, on five separate occasions ; that though in the midst of the British Isles, it is not in point of law a part of them ; that though a possession of the British crown, it is not ruled by the British Parliament ; that though its people have the rights of British subjects, it is no part of England, is not governed by the laws of England, and belongs not to England by colonization, or by conquest ; that in all the various changes of hands, through which the Island has passed, it has maintained in its integrity its ancient and singular constitution, and presents the last solitary remains of the ancient Scandinavian Thing, or court of justice, which, for the protection of public liberty, was held in the open air, in the presence of the entire assembled people ; that its bishopric is the most ancient of any in Great Britain and Ireland, and has preserved an unbroken succession of bishops from the first till now ; that it contains no records of the Reformation ; that its Bishop in the time of King Henry VIII. was also Bishop in the time of Elizabeth, and died in possession ; that its ecclesiastical liberty is not encumbered with an Act of Uniformity, or an Act of Mortmain ; that, for the better government of the Church, and for making such orders and constitutions as shall from time to time be found wanting, it is enjoined by law that there shall be a convocation of the whole clergy of the diocese, on Thursday in Whitsun week, every year ; that canons drawn up in these synodal meetings of the Church have received the sanction of the legislature, and are actually the statute law of the Isle ; that the Bishop can himself draw up public prayers to be used in the churches of his diocese, and that such prayers have been incorporated into the Liturgy of the Manx Church ; that the Offertory has never been discontinued, but is in general practice once at least every week, in every parish in the Island. Most of these facts are noticed in different portions of the present work, but may be learnt more distinctly from the Author's larger work before referred to ; with respect to them, however, strangers are almost entirely ignorant.

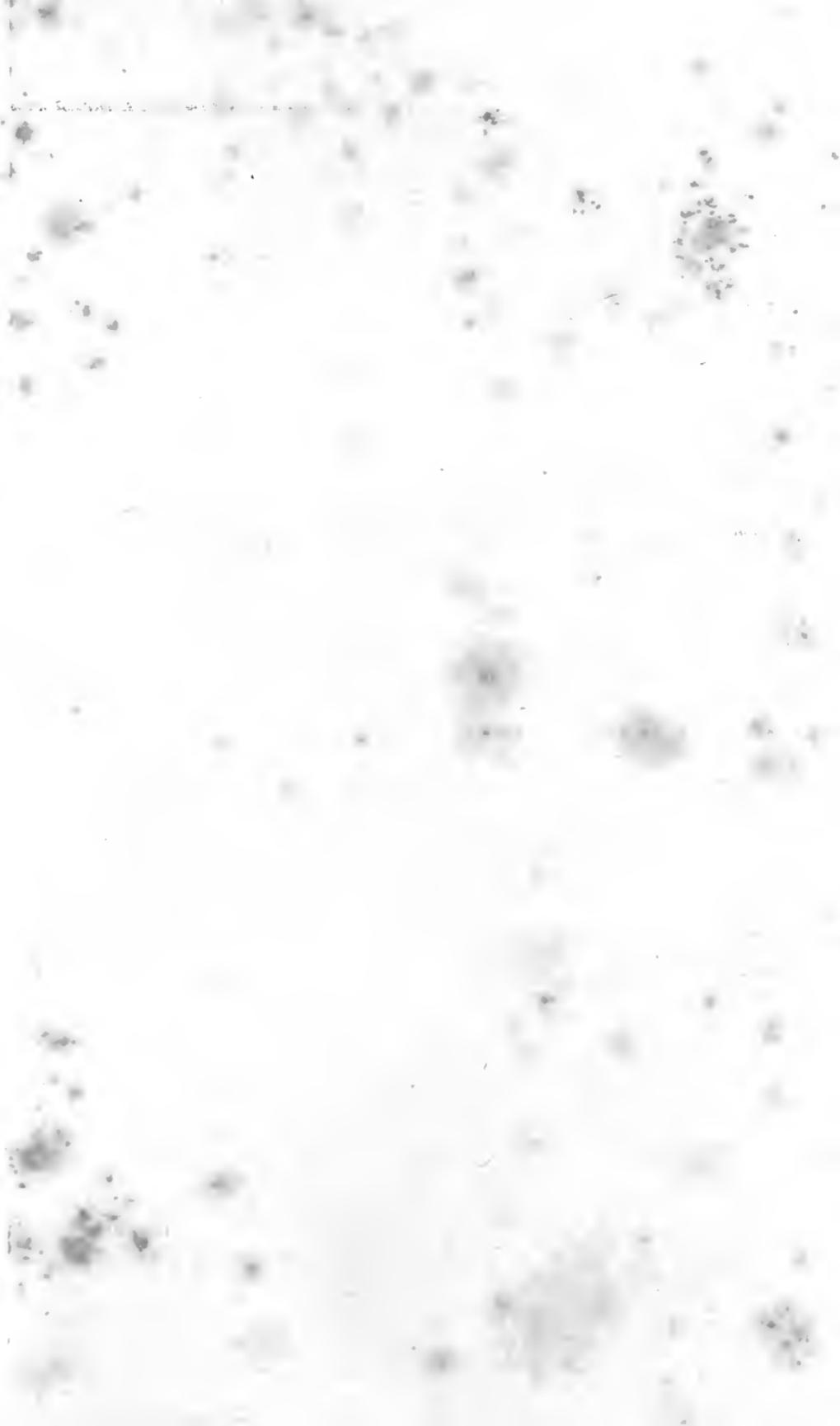
In drawing up this Story of Rushen Castle, and Rushen Abbey, I have made use of two of the chapters of my previous work on the Isle of Man; but by reference to a catalogue, in Latin, of the Kings of Man, which I found amongst the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum, I have been able to correct certain points in the civil and ecclesiastical history of the Island, and to rectify some errors in the dates; and from the same MSS., and the insular records, I have been enabled to add a few interesting details not hitherto published. I cannot but express here my deep obligations to my kind friend Mark Hildesley Quayle, Esq., the Clerk of the Rolls, for the use he has afforded me of several interesting family MSS., which have enabled me to present much matter not heretofore in print, connected both with Rushen Castle and Rushen Abbey. It is to him I owe the singular "Computus" of the revenues of the abbey at the time of its dissolution, which I have given in *Appendix B.* Yet my ability to present it in its present form is altogether due to the kindness of my friend Albert Way, Esq., of Wonham Manor, Reigate, who, with his usual earnestness and devotion to all matters of antiquarian interest, undertook the task of extending the original law Latin abbreviations, collated this MS. with other rolls of a similar character in the Augmentation Office, at Carlton Ride, and conducted it through the press, adding some most valuable notes. To him I would tender my warmest acknowledgments. My thanks are also due to Mr. John M'Meiken (agent for the branch at Castletown of Messrs. Dumbell's Douglas and Isle of Man Bank) for the *fac-similes* which I have given of the handwritings of various remarkable personages connected with the Isle of Man in times long gone by. Amongst them will be recognised those of James, the seventh Earl of Derby, and his no less illustrious Countess, of William Christian, Sacheverell, and Bishops Barrow, Hildesley, and Thomas Wilson. I would here express also my obligation to the Secretaries and Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the reprint of the Catalogue of the Kings of Man, which originally appeared, with a short memoir of mine on Manx History, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, at the beginning

of the present year. The labour of drawing up such a catalogue, as is well known by those who have been similarly occupied, is not slight, and it will be found to give in very small compass all that is necessary to the general reader to know of the singular history of Ellan Vannin veg veen.

I have availed myself in the illustration of this work, as in my work on the Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man, of the Anastatic process of Mr. Appel, of Gerrard Street, Soho. The very curious ancient map of the Island, and the views in the neighbourhood of Castletown of the same date, have in this way been copied from Chaloner's *History of the Isle of Man*, attached to King's *Vale Royal of Cheshire*.

The view of Castle Rushen in 1560 is an ideal restoration by myself, from an examination of alterations since made in it, and from historical accounts. In contrast with it, I have given a view of it in 1850, which includes the barbarous additions made six years before that time, and the bell turret which was probably added in 1729, which is the date on the bell included in it. The view of Rushen Abbey in 1800 is reduced from a drawing made at that time, which I obtained from a collector. It has recently been proposed to occupy the site of the abbey as a lunatic asylum for the whole Island, and overtures have been made by the Insular Government to the owner of it for that purpose.

The Roman altar, which is in the grounds of Lorn House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, does not properly belong to the Isle of Man, having been more than a century ago brought to the Island from the Roman station of Ellenborough, near Maryport, in Cumberland. I have, however, given a sketch of it, as it was for many years preserved in Rushen Castle. For an account of the inscription I must refer to my work on *The Runic and other Monumental Remains in the Isle of Man*. The stone with D. I. C. (James and Charlotte Derby) on it is still in the castle, at the entrance to the Rolls Office.





A Prospect of Caffel Rusjan from ENE



The Prospect of Castle Rushen from E.N.E.



S^t. Michiels Island or Derby Fort from S.W. S.S.



Balesale Bridge from the South.



*measured from the
Cape of Good Hope
to the Bering
Channel of Europe
and America.*

MAN by Cesar Called Mona by Pliny Monabia
by Petrum Monogia and by Gildas Lebenia,
an Island seated in the Ocean betwixt England,
Scotland and Ireland. It formerly bare the
name of a Kingdom & hath beene populous
and well inhabited very plentifull of castell Townes
and castells it is now devideed into 12 parishes, rā
in Villages & defendēd by two Castell





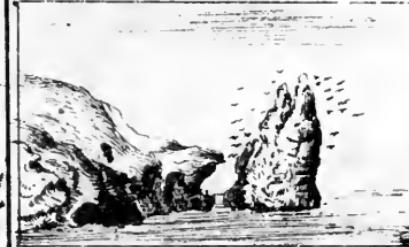
The Prospect of the Isle of Man from the
Cafe of Man, South



The Prospect of the Cause of Man from the N.



The Prospect of the Island to the Calfe of Man
from the S b E.

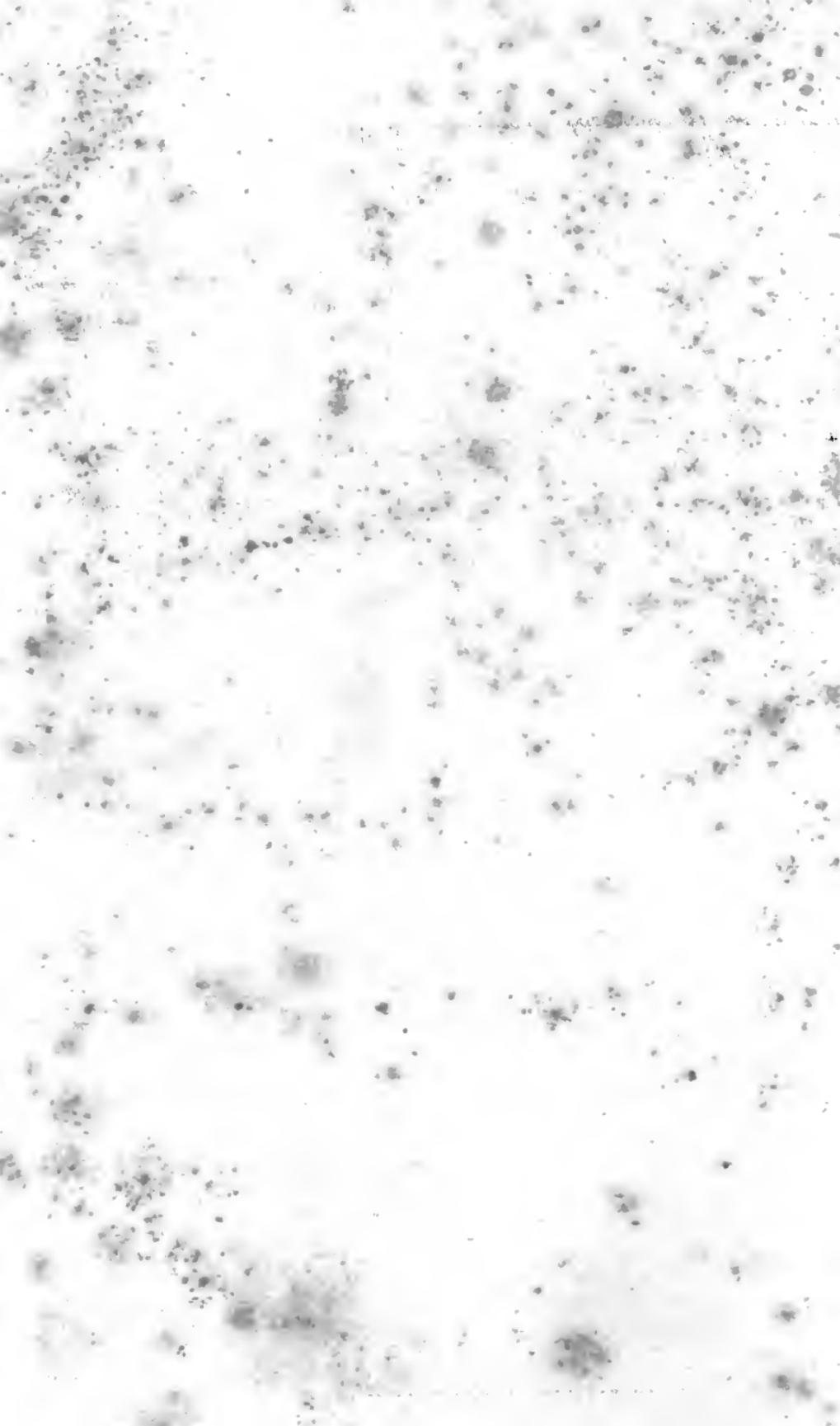


The Prospect of that which is call'd Chering Cross
wivers the rare grotteis, S b W.



The Isle of Man Exactly described and
into severall Parishes divided with every
Towne, Village Baye Croke, and Riuver the
fein conterrany The bordering's Coast
wherewith it is circumscribed in their situa-
tions lett and by the Compaie accordingly
skewred, with their true distance from every
place wherethis Island by a severall Scale obser-

This Scale Contayns the Miles of the Island
it selfe and to be measured according to the Actual measure



CHAPTER I.

CASTLETON.

“ ’Tis Mona the lone where the silver mist gathers,
Pale shroud whence our wizard chief watches unseen,
O’er the breezy, the bright, the lov’d home of my fathers,
Och Mannin my graih, my chree, Mannin veg veen.”

E. NELSON.

CASTLETON, or Balla-Chastal, the capital of the Isle of Man, obtains its name from its clustering round an ancient fortress, standing at the mouth of the Silverburn, on the western side of a deep bay, in the south of the island. St. Russin, from whom the fortress, the neighbouring abbey, and the surrounding sheading, or district, derive their name, was one of the twelve missionary fathers who, along with St. Columba, settled in Iona, A.D. 563. The commanding position of the castle gives to the town a very interesting appearance and antique character, from whatever direction it is approached, but particularly so to the voyager who arrives at it by steamer from Liverpool on a calm summer’s eve, when the sunlight streams down upon it through the gorges of the mountains which form the background, at a distance from it westward of from four to six miles, and which rise to a height of from one thousand to nearly sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea.

It possesses two harbours, one in Castletown Bay, the other in Derby-Haven, distant only a mile. Derby-Haven, the best natural harbour in the Isle of Man, is almost land-locked, open only to the north-east winds, to which Castletown Bay is completely closed; thus a landing at, or near to, Castletown, in still water, can be

always effected. Presuming that the visitor lands at Castletown itself, on approaching the bay, this is the view.

The peninsula of Langness (Norse, *Lang neese*) forms the eastern side of the bay. At the northern extremity of this peninsula, and forming the eastern shore of Derby-Haven, is the Islet of St. Michael, with a small ruined church on it, and a small fort. Near the southern extremity of Langness is a round tower, highly picturesque, and useful as a landmark. On passing Dreswick Point, (another Norse name,) and rounding the Skerranes, the bay of Castletown bursts full upon our view. At its north-eastern extremity we just catch sight of the hamlet of Derby-Haven, contiguous to which is the ancient battle-field of Ronaldsway (Norse, *Rognvaldsvagr*).

Conspicuous at the head of the bay is King William's College, in front of which we descry a mass of ruins on Hango Hill, (another Scandinavian term,) a place very notable in insular history. Far off to the north we mark the mountains stretching out and terminating with North Barrule, the next point to the south-westward of which is Snae-fell, (Snee-fjeld, "snow mountain,") the monarch of Mona, upwards of two thousand feet high; standing out in front of this is Bein-y-Phot, and much nearer is Mount Murray. The Greebah range is seen directly beyond King William's College, and then, after a considerable depression, we have the summits of South Barrule, Cronch na Irey Lhaa, the Carnanes, and Brada Head. Another deep gap and the Mull Hills terminate the southern mountain range. The Calf Island here appears to join on to the mainland, and upon it may just be discerned the upper of the two light-houses, to the south of which, at the furthest extremity of the scene, we have the Eye, (Norse, *Oë*,) a rock singularly drilled through by the action of the sea, a phenomenon which,

when the sun is sinking in the west, is very conspicuous at a distance of nearly five miles. Spanish Head rears its dark precipitous front between the Calf and Port St. Mary, a thriving fishing village, on the western margin of Poolvash Bay (the *Bay of Death*). The eye then catches the black basaltic pile called the Stack of Scarlet, forming the western horn of Castletown Bay, and casting its deep shadow in front upon the waters, whence, tracing the shore northward for a mile, we come upon Castletown itself, with the steeple of St. Mary's Church in front, backed by the sombre walls of the Castle on the hill, to the north of which we have Lorn House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

Everything around us intimates the close connection anciently subsisting between this particular locality and those daring sea-rovers who, swarming down from the north, seized on so many islands in the British seas, and established themselves in them for so many centuries. With Castle Rushen, their handiwork, frowning down upon us, we can hardly help noticing the impress which they have left of themselves in the names of places, mountains, rivers, bays, and creeks,—names abiding to the present day. In fact several of these names have already been alluded to. (See also *Appendix D.*)

Names of places ending in *ick*, or *wick*, from the Norse *vig*, “a cove,” abound. On the eastern coast we have Perwick, Sandwick, Dreswick, Greenwich, Saltrick, Soderick, Garwick; and on the west, Aldrick, Portwick, and Fleshwick, small coves. So also ending in *ey*, or *ay*, from the Norse *vagr*, “a bay,” we have Ronaldsway, (anciently Rognvaldsvagr,) Laxey, (anciently Laxaa, Laxá, or Laxay, *i.e.*, Salmon Bay,) Corna, or Kennay, and Ramsey (Ramsoë).

On the other hand, names ending in *by*, (from the Dansk *bie*, “a village,”) indicate the older occupation of

the Isle by the Danes. Thus on the western coast there is Dalby (*dale*, “village”), and Jurby (anciently Ivorby, or Ivarby), Ivar’s village; inland, we meet with Colby, Crosby, Grenaby, Kirby, (Kirk-by,) Rheaby, Regaby, Sulby, (Sale-by,) and Trollaby. So the names of mountains are often Scandinavian, as Snae-fell, (Norse, *Sneefjeld*, “snow mountain,”) Brada, (broad,) Mull, (Norse, *Myl*, “a promontory”). We trace to the same origin the names Stack, Thousla, Kitterland, Langness, (Lang neese,) Niarbyl, Holme, Garth, Orrysdale, and Tynwald (Thingvöllr). In the old Chronicle of Rushen are many names of places evidently Norwegian, which have since been altered, as Trolltoft, Oxwath, Totmanby, Ros-fell, (Ros-fjeld,) Thorkel, Herinstad, Ankonathway, Hescana-Keppage, Skemestor, Gretastad, Orms-hous, Toftar-asmund. South Barrule was called Ward-fell and War-field (Warr-fjeld). The lakes Myreshaw (Myroscœ) and Malar have disappeared.

The outer harbour of Castletown, into which we now enter, is formed between two piers, at the extremity of one of which is a light-house; the inner harbour lies just under the walls of the castle, a draw-bridge spanning its entrance, near which are the steam packet company’s premises. A gas company and a water company have also recently added to the advantages of Castletown. The centre of Castletown is occupied by a spacious parade and market-place, in the midst of which is a Doric column of freestone, erected in 1836, to the memory of Lieutenant-Governor Smelt; at its eastern extremity is the modern church of St. Mary; on the northern side is Castle Rushen, and the Custom House (seen on the left hand in the frontispiece); on the southern are the *George Hotel*, the Barracks, and the *Union Hotel*, and its extremity branches off into Arbory Street and Malew Street, at the junetion of which stands the *Post Office*. The Town

Hall is situated in Arbory Street. In proceeding from the Parade to the castle gates, (first noticing the remarkable sun-dial, date 1720, in front of the castle, and standing on a portion of the ancient glacis,) we pass, in the open space on the right hand, a square building, which is the place of meeting of the Lower House of the Insular Legislature, (the House of Keys,) whose original institution dates back to the reign of Gorree, or Orry, in the tenth century. The Lower House consists of *twenty-four* members, hence the name Keys, a corruption, I believe, of the Manx word *Kiare-as-feed*, signifying four-and-twenty. They were also anciently called Taxiaxi, the derivation of which term is somewhat more doubtful.

Mr. Feltham states, (p. 139 of his *Tour through the Isle of Man*,) on the authority of Mr. C. Vallancey, that “in the Gaedhlic *taisce* means a pledge, or hostage, and *aisce* a trespass;” and he infers that these Taxiaxi were originally hostages to the Lord of the Isle for their different clans. In the Statute Book there is a document, (drawn up in 1422,) when the great meeting of the Commons was held at Reneurling, in Kirk Michael, which states

“That there were never twenty-four Keys in *certainty* since they were first called Taxiaxi; these were twenty-four free-holders, to wit, eight in the out isles, and sixteen in your land of Man, and that was in King Orry’s days, and since they have not been in *certainty*; but if a strange point will come which the Lieutenant will have reserved to the Tynwald twice in the year, and by the leave of the Lieutenant the Deemsters there to call of the best to his council in that point, as he thinks fit to give judgment; and without the Lord’s will none of the twenty-four Keys to be.”

At the court held at Castle Rushen, in 1430, by Henry Byron, six men out of every sheading being chosen by the people and presented to him, he selected four out of

each six, and so made up the number twenty-four. At the present time, when one member dies, or is discharged, the rest present two persons to the Lieutenant-Governor, from whom he chooses one to fill up the vacancy.

The following extract from the Patent Rolls, of the twentieth year of the reign of Edward I., is interesting :—

“ For hearing and determining the complaints of the men in the Isle of Man (‘ Kiare-as-feed ’).

“ The King to his beloved and faithful Nicholas of Salgrave Senior, Osbert Spaldington, and John of Southwell, sendeth greeting.

“ Know ye that we have assigned you our justices to hear and determine the complaints all and singular of the persons of the Isle of Mann, complaining of whatsoever trespasses and wrongs to them done, as well by any of our bayliffs and ministers as others in the island, and to do full and speedy justice to the parties thereof, according to the law and custome of that place. And therefore we command you that on certain days and places, within the said Isle of Man, you hear and determine the said complaints in forme aforesaid, saving, &c.; and we likewise command our keeper of the said island that on certain days, &c., in the said island he cause to come before you so many and such. In testimony, &c.

“ The king at Berwick, the 15th day of July, 1292.”

Till the year 1706 the Keys met in the castle; they then purchased, from the trustees of the Academic Fund, the ground-floor of a house which stood on the site of the present House of Keys, the upper portion being occupied by the Academical Library. In 1818 they purchased the remainder of the house, and the Library was removed to the Grammar School, and subsequently to King William’s College, where it was destroyed by fire, January 14, 1844.

When a bill has passed through the House of Keys, it is referred to the Upper House, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council (see *Appendix C.*); if it

meet with their approval, it is then transmitted to England for the assent of the Queen in council. But even then it does not at once become the law of the island. According to ancient Scandinavian constitution, it is necessary that it should be proclaimed, in Manx and English, on a certain eminence called the Tynwald Hill, in the centre of the island.

Tynwald, written in the *Chronicles of Rushen Tingwalla*, is the Thingwall of Iceland, the Danish *Thingvöllr*, (pronounced Tingveuller, the *eu* sounded French fashion,) the “fields of the Judicial Assembly.” The term “thing” is a Scandinavian equivalent of the Saxon *mote*, and appears in our modern word “hustings.” Some have derived the term “wald” from the Danish *vold*, “a bank,” or “rampart,” and have connected it with the “fencing the court,” as it is called, before proceeding to the business of the “thing,” or assize. The Danes have left the name of Tingwall in the Orkneys and in Cheshire, and of Dingwall in Ross-shire.

The Tynwald Hill, called also Cronk-y-Keillown, (*i.e.*, St. John’s Church Hill,) is a mound of earth said to have been originally brought from each of the seventeen parishes of the island. It is almost in the centre of the island, on the road between Douglas and Peel. The circumference of the base of it is 240 feet; it rises by four stages, or circular platforms, each three feet higher than the next lower; the lowest platform being eight feet wide, the next six, the third four, and the last, or topmost, being four yards in diameter; the whole is covered with a short turf, neatly kept. Formerly it was walled round, and had two gates.

The ceremony of the Tynwald Hill is thus stated in the *Lex Scripta* of the Isle of Man, as given for law to Sir John Stanley, in 1417 :—

“This is the constitution of old time, how yee should be

governed on the Tinwald-day. First you shall come thither in your royal array, as a king ought to do by the prerogatives and royalties of the land of Man, and upon the hill of Tinwald sitt in a chaire covered with a royall cloath and quishions, and your visage into the east, and your sword before you, holden with the point upward. Your Barrons in the third degree sitting beside you, and your beneficed men and your Deemsters before you sitting, and your Clarke, your knights, esquires & yeomen about you in the third degree, and the worthiest men in your land to be called in before your Deemsters, if you will ask anything of them, and to hear the government of your land and your will ; and the Commons to stand without the circle of the hill, with three clearkes in their surplices, and your Deemsters shall call the Coroner of Glanfaba, and he shall call in all the Coroners of Man, and their yardes in their hands, with their weapons upon them, either sword or axe, and the Moares, that is to witt of every sheading ; then the chief Coroner, that is the Coroner of Glenfaba, shall make affence upon pain of life or lyme, that no man make a disturbance or stirr in the time of Tinwald, or any murmur or rising in the King's presence, upon paine of hanging and drawing ; and then to proceed in your matters whatsoever you have to doe, in felonie, or treason or other matters that touch the government of your land of Manne."

On the feast of St. John the Baptist a tent is erected on the summit of this mound, and preparations are made for the reception of the officers of state, according to ancient custom. Early in the morning the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds from Castletown, under a military escort, to St. John's Chapel, a beautiful edifice of South Barrule granite, recently built on the site of the old one, a few hundred yards to the eastward of the Tynwald Hill. Here he is received with all due honour by the bishop, the council, the clergy, and the Keys, and all attend divine service in the chapel, the government chaplain officiating. This ended, they march in procession from the chapel to the mount, the military formed in line on each side of the green turf walk.

There seems some difference of opinion at present as to the order in which the procession should advance, except that the higher in dignity should be the nearer to the Governor; thus the junior clergy walk before their seniors. I give the following from a manuscript copy actually used by the Governor on the 5th July, 1770; on the back of the same sheet is a list of persons invited to meet the Governor at dinner at Peel. This is the oldest order of procession that I have been able to meet with, and I believe it indicates the rank anciently attached to the different civil appointments:—

“Six Constables with their staffs, two and two.
 The Captains of Parishes, two and two.
 The Clergy, three and three.
 The Vicars-General.
 The Archdeacon.
 The Gentlemen of the Keys, three and three.
 The Water Bailiff.
 The Deemsters.
 The Clerk of the Rolls and Attorney-General.
 The Receiver-General.
 The Lord Bishop.
 The Sword of State.
 His Excellency the Governor.
 Gentlemen attending the Governor.
 The Guard.”

At the present day the chief ceremony of the Tynwald Hill is the proclamation, in Manx and English, of all the laws which have been passed during the year; after which the procession returns in the same order as before to St. John’s Chapel, where the laws receive the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Keys, and the business of the day is finished. The laws so enacted and proclaimed are called Acts of Tynwald.

The Grammar School (which was anciently the church of St. Mary, and which, though considerably altered,

Three Constables on the flank.

Three Constables on the flank.

bears still about it several characteristics of its age, the close of the twelfth century) stands in a narrow street at the back of the House of Keys. It has an endowment of rather more than £60 per annum, derived chiefly from the tithes of Kirk Christ's, Rushen.

The first erection of a church on the site of the *present* St. Mary's was by Bishop Thomas Wilson, in 1698, the means being found in the way indicated by the following instrument :—

“ To the Commissioners appointed to manage my Revenue in the Isle of Man.

“ This is to authorize and appoint you to pay unto the Right Rev^d Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man to Samuel Watleworth one of the Vicar Generals of the said Island, to Richard Stephenson and Thomas Huddleston Gentlemen, all and every the rents Issues and proffits of what kind soever belonging to the Bishoprick of the aforesaid Island due and payable in the vacancy of the said Bishoprick for one whole year ending at Lady day 1697 to be disbursed and laid out by them the said Bishop, Vicar General, Richard Stephenson and Thos. Huddleston in the building and erecting of a new Chappell in Castletown in the said Island and the acquittance of the said Bishop, Vicar Generall, Richard Stevenson and Thos. Huddleston shall be unto you a sufficient discharge herein. Given under my hand at Knowsley the fourteenth day of February Anno Domini 1697.

“ DERBY.”

In the year 1826 the church was enlarged from the foundations to its present size, and it will accommodate 1300 persons.

In clearing the ground for the erection of the church, there are said to have been found coins of Germanicus and Agrippina. The Roman altar now in the grounds of Lorn House, and which was also said to have been found here, was in reality brought to the island more than one hundred years ago from the Roman station of

Ellenborough, near Maryport, in Cumberland. In the same street with the Grammar School is Mrs. Catharine Halsall's Endowed Free School for girls, and on the Douglas Road is the Taubman Endowed School for boys.

The National School for boys and girls is near the Stone Bridge ; close by which are the marble works of Messrs. Quilliam and Creer, for the conversion of the Poolvash black marble, and Port St. Mary limestone, into tombstones, chimney-pieces, and works of art. A little further, at the extremity of Hope Street, are the Gas Works, an extremely neat erection.

CHAPTER II.

RUSHEN CASTLE.

“ There, too, I’ve mused, when moonbeams gemm’d the lea,
O’er wondrous legends of our fairy isle,—
Legends, by gentle rustics firmly held
A horror, and deep credence. Sweet belief!”

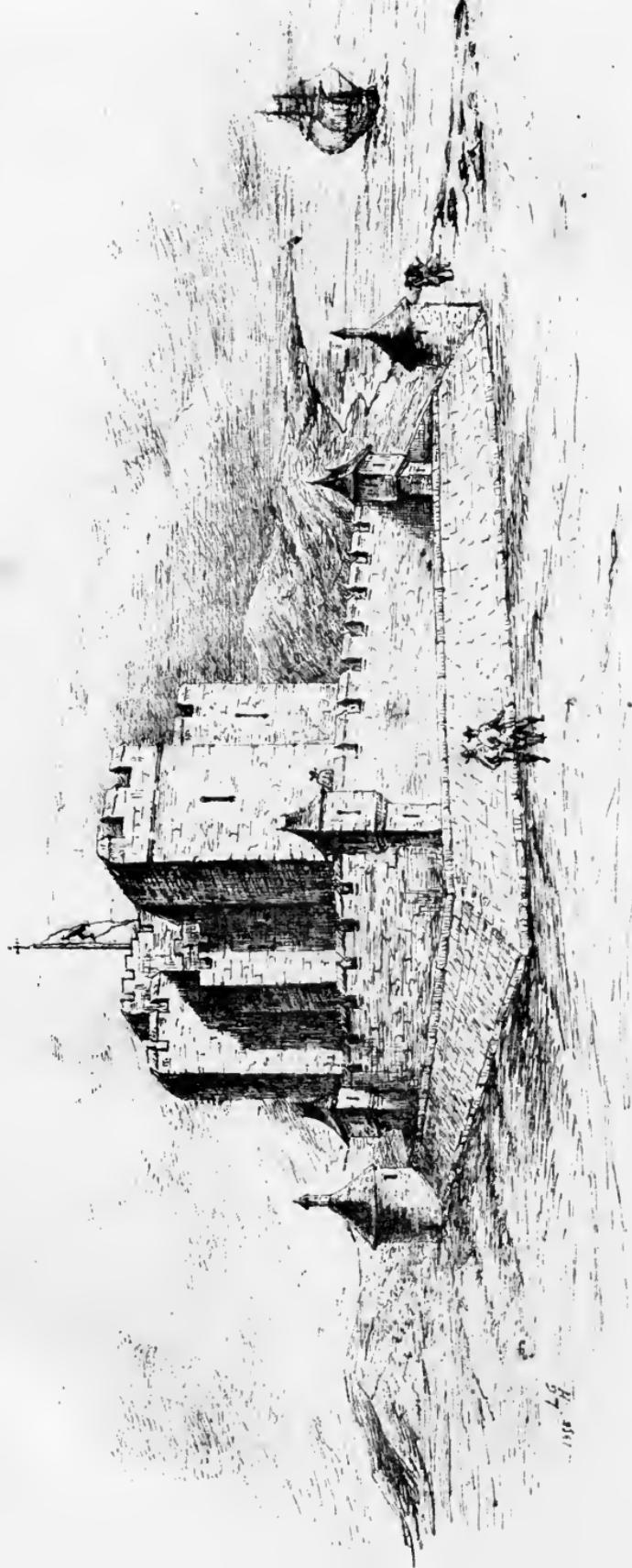
E. NELSON.

THE ancient castle of Rushen, as I have said, occupies a commanding position. The best near view of it is perhaps from the stone bridge at the northern extremity of the harbour. Its resemblance to the Danish castle of Elsinore has been often noted ; and of its great antiquity there is no doubt, even should the date 947, fixed upon for its commencement, be incorrect. This date was found on an old oak beam, along with some apparently Mæso-Gothic characters, in making some repairs in the Governor’s house a few years ago.

There is a solemn majesty about it, and a solidity in its masonry, which betokens great strength. In the centre is the keep, whose ground-plan is an irregular rhombus, the longer sides running nearly north and south. It is flanked with towers on each side ; the eastern, southern and western standing out from it of a square form ; the northern rising upon the building itself ; of course I do not include in it the *very modern* barbarous additions. At its northern extremity is a lofty portcullis, passing which is an open quadrangular court, with a well in the centre. The height of this keep at its entrance is seventy-four feet, and on the right hand side of it at entering, a winding stone staircase leads us by ninety-nine steps to the summit of the northern, or flag tower, the total



RUSHEN CASTLE, A.D. 1530.



height of which from the ground is eighty feet. This, however, is not usually shown to visitors. The southern tower rises seventy feet, and contains the clock, which was presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1597, when she was holding the island in trust, whilst the rival claims between the heirs of Ferdinand and William, the fifth and sixth Earls of Derby, were being litigated. The east tower is seventy feet, and the west the same, if we allow one foot for the rise in the ground.

The thickness of the walls of the keep varies from seven to twelve feet. On the outside of it, at a short distance, is an embattled wall, in height twenty-five feet, and nine feet thick, with seven square towers at irregular intervals. Exterior to this wall was a fosse, or moat, now filled up. On the exterior of this moat is a glacis, erected, it is said, by Cardinal Wolsey, when he was guardian, during his minority, to Edward, third Earl of Derby, and then Lord of Man. At three several points in this glacis were formerly three low round towers, or redoubts, now in ruins. The only remaining specimen of them is seen on the north-western side, near the harbour.

If the ditch were filled from the river, it is plain that there must have been some elevation of the land since its formation ; at the present time the highest tides seem hardly capable of surrounding the castle with water to any depth. But it is stated that a few years since some wooden pipes were discovered conducting water to the castle from a reservoir in the higher ground. There is a winding road conducted between lofty ramparts from the ditch, where formerly was the drawbridge, to the castle gate and the first portcullis.

Anciently at the castle gate were placed three stone sedilia, one for the Governor, and the other two for the Deemsters. In the year 1430, Henry Byron, the Lieu-

tenant-Governor, held a court of all the Commons, between the gates, on the Tuesday next after the twentieth day of Christmas.

To the left hand a flight of stone steps leads to the Rolls Office; and on passing through the portcullis into the open space, we observe, on the right hand, another flight of steps leading to the ramparts, and conducting also to the Court House and the Council Chamber. These buildings were formerly occupied by the Derby family, and by the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Isle to the time of the late Lieutenant-Governor General John Ready, who resided there between two and three years. A stone was lately thence removed in making some repairs, on which are inscribed the letters D. I. C., with the date 1644; that is, James and Charlotte Derby, who, it is known, resided here at that date, when they saw the commencement of the great rebellion, in which the former, like the king whom he served, lost his head under the hands of cruel and unreasonable men.

As we enter the inner keep, we have here, too, the memorial of another holy man, who preferred a clear conscience and Christian consistency to wretched expediency and a time-serving surrender of a good cause. In this little dark cell, on the left hand, was confined the apostolic Thomas Wilson, who, ere he died, was one of the two oldest, poorest, and most pious prelates in Christendom. Cardinal Fleury was the other. He had suspended Archdeacon Horrobin, the Governor's chaplain, for a serious breach of ecclesiastical discipline. Governor Horne, in his rage and fury, sent a band of soldiers to Bishop's Court, who conveyed the good man to Castle Rushen, where he was immured for two months.

Mrs. Horne, wife of Captain Horne, Governor of the Isle of Man in the year 1729, accused Mrs. Puller, a widow lady of fair character, of improper intimacy with Sir James

Pool; and Archdeacon Horrobin, the government chaplain, upon this accusation, debarred Mrs. Puller from the Holy Communion. She had recourse to the mode pointed out by the constitution of the Manx Church to prove her innocence, and she and Sir James Pool took the oath of compurgation before the bishop, with compurgators of the best character. No evidence being produced of their guilt, they were by the bishop cleared of the charge, and Mrs. Horne sentenced to ask pardon of the parties whom she had so unjustly traduced. This she refused to do, and treated the bishop and his authority, as well as the ecclesiastical constitution of the island, with contempt. She was consequently put under censure, and banished from the Lord's Supper till atonement should be made. In defiance of this censure, the archdeacon received her at the Communion, and was in consequence suspended by the bishop. The archdeacon, instead of appealing to his metropolitan, the Archbishop of York, the only legal judge to whom the appeal could be made, threw himself on the civil power, and the Governor fined the bishop £50, and his two vicars-general, who had been officially concerned in the suspension, £20 each. This fine they all refused to pay as arbitrary and unjust; on which the Governor sent a party of soldiers, and they were, on 29th June, 1722, committed to the prison of Castle Rushen, where they were closely confined, and no persons admitted within the walls to see or converse with them. The Governor would not even permit the bishop's housekeeper, Mrs. Heywood, the daughter of a former governor, to see him, or any of his servants to attend him in his confinement. From the dampness of the prison, the good bishop contracted a disorder in his right hand which disabled him from the free use of his fingers, and he ever after wrote with his whole hand grasping the pen. He was confined in this prison, as we said, for two months,

but released at the end of that time by petition to the king ; and on the 4th July, 1724, the king in council reversed all the proceedings of the officers of the island, declaring them to be oppressive, arbitrary, and unjust. The expenses of his trial were very great, and it is said that, when his lawyers' bills were paid, little indeed remained to him, or his son. The king offered him the bishoprick of Exeter to reimburse him, but he could not be prevailed on to quit his own diocese, nor would he prosecute the Governor to recover damages, though urged so to do. He had established the discipline of the church, and he sincerely and charitably forgave his persecutors. The concern of the people was so great when they heard of his imprisonment, that they assembled in crowds, and it was with difficulty they were restrained from pulling down the Governor's house, by the mild behaviour and persuasion of the bishop, who was permitted to speak to them only through a grated window, or from the walls of the castle, whence he blessed and exhorted hundreds of them daily, telling them he meant to appeal to Cæsar.

The attachment between the bishop and his flock was mutual, and so well known, that in the year 1735, when attending a *levee* of Queen Caroline, where there were several prelates in attendance, she turned round, and said :—" See here, my lords, is a bishop who does not come for a translation ! " " No, indeed, please your majesty," replied the good bishop, " I will not leave my wife in my old age because she is poor." He had before this been offered English bishopricks by Queen Anne and George I.

His coffin was made of one of the elms which he had planted on his arrival upon the island, and which he caused to be cut down and prepared for the purpose a few years before his death.

The life of this good bishop was a forcible illustration

of that declaration of Scripture,—“ The path of the just is as a shining light, shining more and more unto the perfect day.” The character given of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, very faithfully tallies with his :—

“ Faith and love and native simplicity appear to have been possessed by him when an early convert. He saw with pity the poor of the flock, and he knew no method so proper of employing the unrighteous mammon as in relieving their distress. His looks had the due mixture of gravity and cheerfulness, so that it was doubtful whether he was more worthy of love or reverence ; his dress also corresponded to his looks. He had renounced the secular pomp to which his rank had entitled him ; yet he avoided affected penury.”

Bishop Wilson’s liberality was such, that it was said by a gentleman who knew him well, “ that he kept beggars from everybody’s door but his own.”

The following anecdote is to the same purport. He had ordered a cloak to be made by his tailor, giving him directions that it should be quite plain, with merely a button and a loop to fasten it. “ But, my lord,” said the tailor, “ what would become of the poor button-makers and their families if every one thought in that way ? They would be starved outright.” “ Do you say so, John ?” replied the good bishop ; “ why then button it all over, John.”

One day he gave a poor man in rags money to buy a coat at the ensuing fair ; the man expended the cash in drink, and continued in rags as before. When by accident the bishop seeing him, expressed his surprise, and asked how it came that he was still in that condition. “ Why, my lord,” answered he, “ I have bought with the money a very *warm lining*, but I am in want of an outside yet.”

He used to keep pigeons, which he would not kill till they were past three years old ; in order to know them, at end of the first year he cut off one toe, at the end of

the second year another. Those which had three toes cut off were ready for killing.

His early medical studies he turned to great account, and practised as a physician, bodily as well as spiritually, to the poor of the Island. He kept a constant store of medicines, which he distributed, as well as his advice, gratis. His private papers note almost annually the gift of sums of money for the erection of churches, parsonages, and school-houses, in his own diocese and elsewhere. He always kept an open, hospitable table, covered with the produce of his own demesnes, in a plentiful though not extravagant manner, and he maintained in his own house, under his own immediate care and instruction, candidates for holy orders.

He very frequently on Sunday rode out to distant parishes without giving the clergy any warning, doing duty, and returning to Bishop's Court to dinner, and this even after he was eighty years of age, and on horseback.

In his private diary we find, under date 1712 :—

“ I supplied the vacant vicarage of Kirk Arbory for one year, and applied the income towards building a new vicarage house; with this and what I begged of the parish, and two pounds ten shillings I gave myself, we have erected one of the best houses in the diocese.”

He did not interfere in temporal or political concerns, unless when called upon at the request of the inhabitants to serve them on particular occasions. Such an occasion was that on which he gained for the people, from the Earl of Derby, their Magna Charta, *the Act of Settlement* of 1703. Again, in the year 1740, a year of great scarcity, and famine, and pestilence on the Island, the bishop distributed all his own corn, and bought up what he could at a very high price, selling it out to the poor at a low one; and when all the corn of the Island was well nigh exhausted, he engaged his son to make interest

with George II., by which an order in council was obtained, taking off the embargo for a certain time upon corn imported into the Isle of Man.

On the opposite side of the entrance, at the foot of the flag tower stairs, is another cell, in which were confined, at the same time, the bishop's two vicars-general.

After these cells, the portion of the castle usually shown to visitors is reached by a flight of stone steps at the opposite angle of the central court, passing through the debtors' rooms. In the central court is the draw-well which anciently supplied the castle. A very interesting study is the clock tower, (it was the old chapel of the castle); the present chapel is over the gateway of the keep.

On each side of the oriel window of the clock tower is a stone ledge (bracket), on which rested the ancient altar (*mensa*), on the southern side of it a *piscina*, and on the north a small niche, or cupboard, (an *aumbrye*, or equivalent of the *crecence table*,) for containing the sacred elements. In the northern angle of the little chapel, which is hardly fifteen feet square, is a small grated window, communicating apparently with a cell, which has been since thrown into a passage; we may readily conjecture this to have been the confessional. Here at any rate was the old chapel of the castle garrison, and we may feel thankful that it has been converted to no other use than that of containing the more recent, though still venerable clock, which is itself not without interest. It was a present from Queen Elizabeth; and the bell upon which the hours are tolled, was, by its inscription, the gift of James, tenth earl of the noble house of Derby, the last connected with the Isle of Man, in the year 1729, six years before his death.

The architecture of this portion of the castle (and, in fact, of the whole of the keep) is plainly of the latter

part of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century, though there are insertions of windows of a later date, made in freestone, the compact limestone of which the castle is built hardly admitting of use in decorated architecture. We must in truth regard this portion of the castle as built in the reigns of the later Norwegian Vikingr, either Godred V., (Goddard II. of the line of Goddard Crovan, see *Appendix A.* p. 3,) or his successor, the usurper Reginald.

In casting our eyes around we can hardly help reverting to the history of the daring and remarkable people who for so long a period managed to hold their own in the midst of the British Isles, and, on this spot, swayed the sceptre of the neighbouring seas. It was a period of fearful struggle of might against right, as a reference to the catalogue of kings given in *Appendix A.* will show. The condensed history of their reigns, as there given, sufficiently indicates the importance of their possessing such a stronghold as this, to which in emergencies they might betake themselves, and wait the arrival of succour from the distant out isles. Even after the overthrow of Haco, by Alexander III. of Scotland, at the battle of Largs, October 3, 1263, and his subsequent cession to the Scottish monarch (1266) of the Isle of Man, with the viceroyalty of the isles, for 4000 marks to be paid in four years, and 100 marks per annum for ever, it would seem that the possession of this castle gave encouragement to the Manx to resist the occupation of the Isle by the Scots.

The history of the Isle of Man immediately subsequent to the Scottish conquest, and for the next fifty years, is somewhat complicated; but the following explanation will enable the reader to comprehend more clearly that portion of the *Appendix A.* which relates to it.

Magnus, son of Olave II., and last of the legitimate

male race of Goddard Crovan, as we know, did fealty to Alexander for his crown ; but, upon his death in 1265, Ivar, an illegitimate son of Godred II., aspiring to the hand of the widow of Magnus, and the crown of Man, took up arms against the Scots, but was defeated in 1270 at the battle of Ronaldsway, and fell with 537 of the flower of his country.

Alexander, on his conquest of the Island in 1270, placed in it a succession of Thanes as Governors, who were never acceptable to the Manx, and against whom there were many insurrections. At length, in 1290, Edward I. of England, at the request of the inhabitants, took possession of the Island, receiving a surrender of it from one Richard de Burgo. I have before given an extract from the Patent Rolls of the twentieth year of Edward I., showing that at that time, he (Edward) was exercising authority in the Isle.

The same king by letters patent, 4th June, 1290, gave the Island to hold to Walter de Huntercombe, who, by order of the same king, surrendered it in 1292 to John Baliol, King of Scotland, to be held by him as a fief from the crown of England.

It is not certain whom Baliol appointed as Governors in his behalf in the Island. It would seem, however, that the Cummings, whose attachment to the party of Baliol, and opposition to the pretensions of Bruce, is well known, exercised (probably in virtue of the share they had in the conquest of the Island) some right or title in the government ; for we find in Chaloner's *History* that Henry de Beaumont, who quartered the arms of the Isle on his escutcheon, is said to have done so in right of his wife (Alice Cumming), "daughter and co-heir of Alexander Comin, Earl of Buquhan." Also John de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn, who married a daughter of John Cumming, (the Red Cumming, who was slain by Bruce in the church at

Dumfries,) and had large possessions in the Isle of Man, was obliged to fly with his family into Ireland upon the occupation of the Isle by Robert Bruce, and afterwards obtained from Edward II., in 1314, a competent maintenance for himself, his family, and soldiers, on account of his brave conduct in driving out the Scots.

It appears from Sacheverell that, in the beginning of the year 1307, Edward I., dispossessing Henry de Beaumont, granted the custody of the Island to Gilbert de MacGaskill, and he was allowed by Parliament the sum of £1596 0s. 10d. for his expenses, being £1215 3s. 4d. for the cost of defence against the Scots, and £380 17s. 6d. furnished by him for provisions to the Governor of Carlisle.

King Edward I. died July 7th of that same year. His son within the period of the year following made no less than three grants of the Island to as many of his favourites, viz., Piers Gaveston of Gascony, Gilbert de MacGaskill, and Henry de Beaumont, who thus again got possession.

The following is a translation of the charter of Edward II., making over the Isle of Man to Henry de Beaumont (Henrico de Bello Monte):—

“The king to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

“Know ye that for the good service w^h our beloved and faithful kinsman Henry de Beaumont hath hitherto rendered to us we have given and granted to him for ourselves & our heirs the whole of that our land of Man to be held & possessed by the said Henry for the whole of his life from us & our heirs, freely quietly, well entirely & in peace with all dominion & regal justice, together with the service of soldiers, the visitation of churches & religious houses, liberties, free constitutions, escheats & all other things pertaining to the aforesaid land or w^h seem to pertain thereto after the manner in service w^h the Lords of the aforesaid land have been accustomed to render to the Kings of Scotland. In testimony whereof, &c.

“Witness the King at Newcastle upon Tyne the first day of May, by the King himself.”

The tenure of the Island by these nominees of the English king appears to have been of a very uncertain character. In the year 1308, Robert Bruce is said to have gained possession of the Isle, and to have made a grant of it to his nephew Randolph, Earl of Murray; but, if he did so, that his party were again driven out is clear from the *Chronicon Manniæ*, which states that, in the year 1313, "Robert, King of Scotland, anchored at Ramsö (Ramsey) with a numerous fleet, on the 18th of May, and on the Sunday following went to the monastery of Dubh-Glass (Douglas), where he spent the night. On the Monday following he laid siege to the castle of Russin (Rushen), which Lord Dungawi Macdowal" (Dugald Macdougal), called by Sacheverell Dingay Dowill, and in the *Annals of Ulster Donegal O'Dowill*, "held out against the aforementioned king till Tuesday after the Festival of St. Barnabas, when Robert took the fortress." I suspect, however, that the *Rushen Chronicle* is wrong here by five years, as it has post-dated the Scottish conquest by that same amount. By this repeated transfer from one party to another, the Island appears to have been reduced to the greatest distress, and exposed to the attack of any adventurer. From the *Chronicon Manniæ* we learn again that

"In May, 1316, on Ascension Day, Richard de Mandeville, and his brothers, John and Thomas, with a company of Irish freebooters, landed at Ronaldsway, and demanded of the Manx supplies of provisions, cattle and money. Their request being rejected, they formed themselves into two divisions, which marching up the country, again united at the foot of South Barrule; then uttering the Irish war-whoop, they fell upon the Manx who had there drawn up their forces to receive them. At the first onset the Manx fled in a body. The victorious Irish, roaming through the country, plundered it of every thing on which they could lay their hands. The sanctity of the venerable abbey of Rushen availed nothing against this lawless company; they stripped it

of all its furniture, flocks and cattle. Spending a month in this manner, and at their leisure digging up much silver which had been buried in various places, they stowed their vessels with the best effects of the country, and returned safe home."

We find in Chaloner an account given of certain proceedings of King Edward II. against Henry de Beaumont, in the year 1323, when, on account of certain acts of disobedience and insolence towards the king, he was committed to prison. It appears that, in the sixteenth year of the reign of that king, on the 13th of May, the king, being at York, summoned a Privy Council to advise about a certain treaty between himself and Robert Bruce. When Henry de Beaumont was called upon to give his opinion, he insolently refused to stir in the matter; upon which the king ordering him out of the council, he replied, that it was more agreeable to him to depart than to stay.

It was whilst Murray held the Island that Martholine, almoner to the King of Scotland, was sent over, in the year 1329, to take care of the business of religion, and reformation of manners. Sacheverell tells us that he wrote a work against witchcraft, then greatly practised here, and minted a copper coin, with the king's effigy on one side, and a cross on the other, with the inscription "Crux est Christianorum gloria."

The Scotch, during their tenure of the Island, appear to have been regarded by the Manx with intense feelings of hatred, and these feelings continued long after their expulsion. A law was passed in 1422, "that all Scots avoid the land with the next vessel that goeth into Scotland, upon a paine of forfeiture of their goods, and their bodies to prison."

In 1333, Edward III. directed seizin to be made of the Isle of Man, then in possession of the Scots; but Edward Baliol presenting himself to him as his liege

lord, did fealty for the same, and under him the Scots still retained the Island. The expulsion from Scotland of Edward Baliol, who had been intruded upon the throne by Edward III. in the place of David II., placed the Isle of Man again in the power of the Bruce family.

At this time there appear to have been three parties claiming the Lordship of Man :—

First, the Murray family, who, as successors to Randolph, held it by the grant from Robert Bruce, and though driven from the actual possession, still styled themselves Lords of Man, and quartered the arms of the Island with their own certainly down to 1398, when the first Duke of Albany was created of that family.

Secondly, the Montacute family, deriving their claim from Affrica de Conaught, who, in the year 1305, had made over her presumed right to Sir Simon de Montacute, (Simon Montacute, or Montague,) by a deed of gift recorded by Sacheverell, out of the Chartulary of Castle Acre, of which the following is a translation :—

“ Affrica de Conaught heir of the land of Man to all her friends & men of the same land health & love.

“ Whereas we of our good will & pleasure have given & granted the whole of our estate & right in the aforesaid land of Man to the noble & powerful Sir Simon Montacute as is more fully contained in a certain Charter w^h we caused to be made thereupon in his behalf; We earnestly pray you & enjoin upon all that ye will receive kindly as your rightful Lord the aforesaid Lord Simon doing to himself whatever ye would do to us and even of right ought to do if we were present with you. In testimony whereof we have given these our letters patent under our sign & seal.

“ Dated at Bridgewater in Somersetshire on Thursday the eve of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary A.D. 1305.”

From Sir Simon Montacute, the claim thus descended to his son Sir William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

The third claimant was Mary, daughter of William de

Waldebeof, whose father, John de Waldebeof, had married Mary, daughter of Reginald, last king but one of the race of Godard Crovan. Mary was thus great-granddaughter, in direct descent, of Reginald, the son of Olave the Black.

Through the influence of Edward III. a reconciliation of the last two claims was effected, by the happy union, in 1343, of Sir William Montacute (the Earl of Salisbury) with Mary de Waldebeof.

The king then furnished him with men and shipping to prosecute his own and his lady's right, which he did so successfully that he soon won the Island from the Scots, and was crowned King of Man, A.D. 1344.

It is extremely important to mark this point in Manx history, as giving a clue to the real position of the Isle of Man with respect to the crown and constitution of Great Britain. The Isle of Man was plainly at this period not held by the crown of England in right of conquest, nor has it ever since been. It belonged by right of descent from the ancient Norwegian kings to a subject of the King of England. It came afterwards, as we shall see, into the possession of the English crown by the attainer of a subject, to whom it belonged by purchase from the rightful heirs; it was re-granted by the crown, with all previous privileges, to another subject, from whose descendants, in lapse of time, it was again purchased by the crown, by virtue of which purchase it is now held. Hence it seems it was properly determined before the judges of England in 1598 (the fortieth year of Elizabeth)—

“ That the Isle of Man is an ancient kingdom of itself & no part of the kingdom of England & no part of England, nor governed by the Laws of England but like to Tournay in France, & Gascony in Normandy when they were in the King of England's hand.”

It is therefore entirely out of the power of Chancery, nor can a writ of Habeas Corpus run hither, nor can any general Act of Parliament extend to the Isle of Man, unless it be approved of and passed by the insular legislature, and, as *their* act, receive the sanction of the Queen in council, and be promulgated, according to ancient constitution, at the Tynwald Hill. The British Parliament therefore can have no right (except that which might makes) to annex the Isle of Man as a county to England, or alter the ancient form of government, without the sanction of the insular legislature itself.

In consequence of the great expense to which Sir William Montacute was put in acquiring the Isle, he was forced to mortgage it for seven years to the notorious Anthony Beck, the belligerent Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, who managed to prevail on the weak and facile Richard II. to give him a grant of it for his life. The Montacute family, however, still retained their claim; and, in the year 1393, William, Earl of Salisbury, son of the former William, and grandson of Sir Simon Montacute, sold his right and title to Sir William Scroop, chamberlain to the king, and afterwards (1397) created Earl of Wiltshire. The record of the purchase runs thus, in a translation from the original:—

“ William le Scroop buys of William Montacute the Isle of Eubonia *i.e.* Man. It is forsooth the law of the said Island that whoever be its Lord shall have the title of King & also the right to be crowned with a golden crown.”

Whilst it was in his possession, the Earl of Warwick, being a favourer of the House of Lancaster, was banished to the Isle of Man, and confined in Peel Castle.

It is well known, however, that Henry, Duke of Lancaster, (afterwards Henry IV. of England,) soon after his landing, in 1309, besieged Bristol Castle, which, not being able to hold out more than four days, the garrison

surrendered at discretion. Amongst the prisoners were the aforesaid William Scrope, and two others of Richard II.'s council, and extremely obnoxious to the people. Without any form of trial, Henry ordered them to be immediately executed. Notwithstanding the Act 34 Edward III., chap. 12, which inhibited the escheators from claiming land, on the ground of treason surmised in persons then dead, *who had not been attainted in their life-time*, Henry set up in opposition the military judgment, or council of war, which had condemned these persons to death, and proceeded at once to deal with their property as that of persons under attainder forfeited to the crown, and, subsequently, as appears by the proceedings in Parliament the 19th of November of that year, obtained the sanction of both the Lords and Commons to legalize these acts.

He had, however, previously, on the 18th of October, given and granted the Isle of Man to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by charter, to the following effect, as given in Camden :—

“ We of our special grace have given & granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland the Isle, Castle, Pile & Lordship of Man, with all such Islands & Seigniories thereunto belonging as were Sir William Le Scrop's k^t now deceased ; whom in his life we conquered ; & w^h by reason of this our conquest fell to us. Which very conquest & decree as touching the person of the said William & all the lands, tenements goods & chattels, as well within as without the kingdom belonging to him are now, at the petition of the Commons of our kingdom & by the consent of the Lords, temporal now assembled in Parliament ratified & confirmed to have & to hold to the said Earl & his heirs &c. by service of carrying at every coronation day of us & our heirs at the left shoulder of us & our heirs either by himself in person or by some sufficient & honorable deputy that sword (w^h we wore when we arrived at Holderness) called Lancaster sword,” &c.

The possession, however, of the Island by the Earl of Northumberland was but of short continuance.

He was four years after, on his attainder, deprived of it again by Act of Parliament, and in the seventh year of his reign (A.D. 1406) the king granted it to Sir John Stanley for life only. Subsequently (A.D. 1407) he extended the grant to him in perpetuity, in as full and ample a manner as it had been granted to any former lord to be held of the crown of England, by paying to the king, his heirs and successors, a cast of falcons at their coronation. Sir John Stanley died in the beginning of 1414, being at the time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, "a man truly great and an honour to his country." He married Isabel, only daughter of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham, and thence took the eagle and child for his crest.

He was succeeded by his son Sir John Stanley, who came into the Isle in the year 1417, and in the June of the same year convened a meeting of the whole Island at the Tynwald Hill, on which occasion were promulgated the laws which appear first in the Statute Book of the Island.

He held subsequent Tynwald Courts, either in person or by his lieutenants, in the years 1422, 1429 and 1430, in which important alterations were made in previous laws, and new ones enacted ; amongst the former, "prowess, or trial by combat," which had hitherto been allowed, was henceforth abolished. He married Isabel, the only daughter of Sir John, and sister of Sir William Harrington, of Hornby Castle, near Lancaster. Both these Isabellas appear to have been styled Queens of Man. His death took place in 1432, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Stanley, his son, created (A.D. 1456) Baron Stanley by Henry VI. ; after whom succeeded (A.D. 1460) Thomas, his son, created first Earl of Derby by Henry VII. in 1485. He married Margaret, daughter of the

Duke of Somerset, and Dowager-Duchess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. He is remarkable in English history as having crowned the Earl of Richmond immediately after the battle of Bosworth Field. In 1505 he was succeeded by Thomas, his grandson, who resigned the regal title, under the conviction that “to be a great lord is more honourable than to be a petty king.”

On his decease in 1521, Edward, his son, was only fourteen years of age, and the Island was, therefore, during his minority, under a commission, consisting of the Bishop, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England.

After his accession to the Lordship of the Isle, he lived forty-four years, in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, and saw through the eventful period of the Reformation. He died October 24, 1572.

Henry, his son, succeeded him as fourth Earl of Derby. He married Margaret, only daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. His wife was thus first cousin, once removed, to Queen Elizabeth. He appears in all his acts to have been a strenuous supporter of the Reformation, which hardly was carried out in the Isle of Man during the life of his father. He was a bitter enemy of Mary Queen of Scots, and was appointed one of the commissioners for her trial at Fotheringay. He died September 25, 1594, leaving two sons, Ferdinand and William, of whom the latter had been Governor of the Isle the year before his father's death.

Ferdinand, the elder son, succeeding to the Lordship of Man in 1594, was poisoned by his servant in the beginning of the following year. Seacome hints that he was put out of the way at the suggestion of Queen Elizabeth, as having too close pretensions to the crown

of England. He appears to have been a literary character and a poet. A sonnet by him may be seen in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. III., No. V., p. 134. Upon his death, his younger brother William, endeavouring to take possession, found his claim contested on behalf of the four daughters of Ferdinand, who had left no son.

Queen Elizabeth appointed a commission to determine the question ; in the meantime taking the Island under her own protection, and appointing Sir Thomas Gerrard Governor. When James I. came to the throne, he seems to have taken advantage of the doubts created as to the rightful heirs to make grants of the Island at different times to other parties not connected with the Derby family, as the Earls of Northampton and Salisbury, and their heirs, then on lease to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, and Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, for twenty-one years. Perhaps he may have been led to this from a consideration of the feeling shown towards his unfortunate mother by Earl Henry.

After years of litigation the result was given in favour of the female succession, but a compromise being entered into between the daughters of Ferdinand and their uncle, an Act was passed in 1610, assuring and establishing the Isle of Man in the name and blood of William, Earl of Derby, who then entered upon possession. Towards the close of his life, being desirous of retiring from public business, he, by deed of gift (A.D. 1637) to his son James, Lord Strange, placed in his power the Isle of Man, and all his other estates, on condition of the payment to himself of an annuity therefrom of £1000. Earl William died in 1642.

James, some time before this deed of gift, had visited the Isle of Man, and took order for the settling the government. His name appears connected with the acts of Tynwald passed in 1629 and 1636. The conduct of

this noble earl during the civil war, and the particulars of his execution at Bolton in 1651, are matters of history well known; but it may be well to give here a brief sketch of some of the latter years of his life, for the purpose of introducing one or two particulars which have not, I believe, hitherto appeared in print, and which are more immediately connected with the Isle of Man, and his occupation of this ancient castle of Rushen.

After raising the siege of Latham House in 1644, the Earl of Derby retired with his noble and heroic Countess Charlotte (daughter of Claude de Tremouille, Duke of Thouars, and grand-daughter of William I., Prince of Orange) to his dearly-valued Ellan Vannin and Rushen Castle. A threatened invasion of the Island by the Parliamentary forces, and rumours of disaffection amongst the Manx, made him the more anxious to be upon the spot. Here he bid defiance to the power of Parliament, acknowledging the authority of none but the exiled king himself.

I subjoin a letter of the noble earl written at this time, which is characteristic. It is preserved in the Rolls Office in Castle Rushen, and has not hitherto been published:—

“ October 28th 1648.

“ Sir,—I am not very sure whether I can be at the next head Court at Castletown but however I think good to advertise you of my desire w^h is by your mouth to thank my Officers and the 24 Keys for that free gift in money w^h they readily bestowed on me in my late intended journey for England; that failing I have (as all know) returned back the money, w^h though I was willing to part with all yet shall I never part with the remembrance of that love from w^h it came & I heartily rejoice that thereby I find myself so well seated in the affections of this people whose good & profit I take God to witness I shall ever study to advance. I am therefore upon these considerations encouraged to let them know my present occasion in these necessitous times; for the supply of w^h I would by no means keep that w^h was given me

but would rather chuse to try the same affections once again in the way of a loan, the sum of five-hundred pounds w^h I do hereby faithfully promise to repay so soon as it shall please God to restore me to my estate in England. And I trust that by my return of the same affection back again unto them whenever I shall have occasion to express it, they shall find they have laid up their money in a good hand to receive it again with many other advantages. This I do desire you together with my love to recommend unto them & so I rest

“Your very loving friend

“From Bishop’s Court.

“J. DERBY.

“For the Governor at Castletown, these.”

Very many were the offers which were made to him by the Parliamentarians, if he would but surrender to them the Isle of Man. The restoration of his English estates was promised, and the release of his children, who, by a gross breach of faith, and in defiance of a pass from Fairfax, were detained in captivity; but his constant answer was, that much as he valued his ancestral lands, and dearly as he loved his offspring, never would he redeem either by an act of disloyalty. Angry at solicitations which implied an insult to his honour, Derby returned the following reply to that fierce republican Ireton, who had urged the old proposal with renewed earnestness :—

“I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer: that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my Sovereign, since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late Majesty’s service; from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed. I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction. Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him, who accounts it the chiefest glory to be

"His Majesty's most loyal and obedient subject,

"DERBY.

"Castle Town, 12th July 1649."

Looking from this spot to the north-east over Castle-town Bay and Hango Hill, our eye rests, at the distance of a mile and a half, upon the little Islet of St. Michael, forming, with the causeway which connects it with the northern end of Langness, the eastern side of Derby Haven. We can, perhaps, distinguish with the naked eye two ruined buildings upon it. The more southerly is a ruined chapel of considerable antiquity, for it was a ruin more than two hundred years ago, when figured by Chaloner, and it will well repay the visit of an antiquarian; the more northerly is a dilapidated fort, which, according to the same Chaloner, was raised by James, the aforesaid illustrious seventh Earl of Derby, as a protection to the harbour of Ronaldsway. Over the doorway is an oblong stone with an earl's coronet in relief, and a date, the two first figures of which are 1 and 6, but the last two much defaced, which has given rise to many absurd statements respecting this building. The question is set at rest, and the date determined to be 1645, by the following memorandum, which occurs amongst the archives of Castle Rushen:—

"*Liber Scaccar.* 1645. *Castle Rushen.*

"Be it recorded that James Earl of Derby, Lord of Man, being in his Lordship's Fort in Saint Michael's isle, the 26 of April 1645 the day twelve months that the house of Lathom having been besieged close, near three months, and gallantly defended by the great Wisdome & valour of the illustrious Lady Charlotte Countess of Derby by her Ladyship's direction the stout soldiers of Lathom did make a sallie & beate the enemie round out of all their works saving one & miraculously did bring the enemie's great morter-piece into the house, for which the

thanks & glorie is given unto God, and my Lord doth name this fort

“ Derby Fort.

“ Charlotte Delatremoille.”

The thickness of the walls is eight feet, but they are not solid throughout. Forty years ago it was furnished with four iron cannons. A turret has been raised upon the wall on the eastern side as a light-house, in which, during the herring season, a light is kept burning from sunset to sunrise.

There is a proverb that “ he that is born to be hanged can never be drowned.” The great Stanlagh was born to be executed at Bolton ; in all other respects he seems to have borne a charmed life ; his miraculous escape from the malice of his enemies near this very spot, the fort of his own erection, and the trophy, as it were, of his wife’s victory, has never, that I am aware of, appeared in print, but it was faithfully recorded at the time in the parish register, in the following terms :—

“ The 15th of August 1650. Our honourable Lord James Earle of Derby with some men were on board a shipp of Capt^t John Barklow in Derby-Haven, and at his Honourable’s return from that shipp, after night-fall being scarce fiftie yards gone from the said shipp, a peece of ord’nance loaden with cartridge shot Collonel Snayd through the Shoulder, and brake all the bones thereof being on one side of our honourable Lord in the Boate, and Colonel Richard Weston on this side of my Lord was shott through the head (the top of the skull & the Brains was taken away) and dyed immediately. The Lord God of Israel for ever be praised for his mighty & miraculous protection & preservation. Our Right Honourable Lord was kept by the hand of Providence safe & not touched. Likewise one Phillip Lucas, Maister of the fishing boate, was shott through the head and presently dyed. And the next day, being August the 16th, the said Collonel Weston was buried in the Chancel of Malew by the side of the altar on the east side & Phillip Lucas buried in the Church yard. Collonel

Ralph Snaid buried Feby 6th and that upon the right side of Collonel Weston in the Chancel."

The "Great Stanlagh" remained in the Isle of Man till 1651, when Charles II. entered England at the head of an army of Presbyterians, with whom it was impossible that he and the English royalists could cordially co-operate. Still he was present and fought at the disastrous battle of Worcester, September 3rd; conducted the king after the battle to St. Martin's Gate, and directed him to concealment at White Ladies and Boscobel; was himself made a prisoner, under promise of quarter, by Major Edge; which promise was violated, and Derby was cruelly beheaded at Bolton-le-Moors, on Wednesday the 15th October, 1651.

After her husband's death, his noble countess still held out her domains of Man, "ruling it with a broken heart, but unbroken spirit." But there was a traitor in the camp, and one who added to his treachery the basest ingratitude.

William Christian (or, as the Manx call him, Illiam Dhone, *i.e.*, William the Fair-Haired, from the colour of his hair) had been a *protégé* of the Earl of Derby, who reposed in him sufficient confidence to leave him, on his unfortunate departure for England, with the command of the insular troops, and the care of the Countess and children. He entered into a conspiracy "to withstand the Lady of Derby and her designs," and it is said that, on the first appearance of the Parliamentary troops, under Colonel Duckenfield, off the Island, he seized upon her at dead of night, and conveyed her and her family as prisoners to the invading army.

Into the true character of this man we may gain a further insight from the circumstance that, when James Chaloner was appointed commissioner by Lord Fairfax, he found it necessary to sequester the estate of Illiam

Dhone, who, as the reward of his treachery, had been made receiver-general in 1653, and, in addition, held the office of Governor from 1656 to 1658, in which capacity he received the profits of the sequestered bishopric. This Chaloner did to make compensation for arrears of the exchequer, and imprisoned William's brother John for assisting him in escaping off the Island.

After the Restoration, Illiam Dhone, under the impression that Charles II.'s amnesty and indemnity would be a sufficient bar against all legal proceedings, returned to the Isle of Man. By a mandate, however, of Charles, the eighth Earl of Derby, dated at Lathom, September, 1662, William Christian was proceeded against for all his illegal actions at, before, or after 1651, and the majority of the Court overruling the plea of the general amnesty as not availing in the Isle of Man, in case of treason against a member of the reigning family, he was sentenced to be forthwith "shot to death, that thereupon his life may depart from his body."

The following entry occurs in the parish register of Malew :—

"Mr. William Christian of Ronaldsway, late Receiver was shot to death at Hango Hill, 2nd January 1662 (1663 N.S.) He died most penitently & most courageously, made a good end, prayed earnestly, & next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew."

His memory is held sacred by Manxmen, and by them he has been regarded as a martyr in the cause of popular liberty.

Charlotte de la Tremouille, the noble and heroic Countess of Derby, seems to have taken no part herself in the death of Illiam Dhone. She spent her few remaining days at the family seat of Knowsley Hall, in Lancashire, and died there on March 21st, 1663. Her earthly remains lie at Ormskirk.

In contrast with the character of William Christian, it is quite refreshing to study that of his almost immediate predecessor in the Governorship of the Isle of Man, the faithful and heroic John Greenalgh. He had been selected for that post of honour and high trust in those troublous times by the great Stanlagh, for the following reasons, which he (Derby) has handed down to posterity in that famous letter to his son, which is published in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* :—

“ First, that he was a gentleman well born and such usually scorn a base action.

“ Secondly, that he has a good estate of his own, and therefore need not borrow of another, w^h hath been the fault of this country, for when Governors have wanted & been forced to be beholden to those who may be the greatest offenders against the Lord & Country, in such case the Borrower becomes servant to the Lender, to the Stoppage, if not the perversion of Justice ; Next he was a deputy Lieut^t and Justice of the Peace for his own county ; he governed his own affairs well & therefore was the more likely to do mine so ; he hath been approved Prudent & Valiant & as such fitter to be trusted. In fine he is such that I thank God for him, and charge you to love him as a Friend.”

Subsequent events proved the discernment of the noble earl, and the wisdom of his choice. John Greenalgh preserved tranquillity in the Isle of Man from 1640 to 1651. In that year, with the Earl of Derby, and 300 Manxmen, he left the Isle of Man, and hurried to the support of Charles II. He was present, with his noble master, in the battles of Wigan Lane and Worcester. In this latter, in order to save the standard from being taken, he tore it from the pole, and wrapped it round his body.

After securing the retreat of King Charles, who, with the Earl of Derby, Father Huddleston, and some others, made their way, after the battle and defeat, to Boscobel and the “ White Ladies ;” he died of the wounds which he received in that encounter with Major Edge, to which

allusion has before been made, in which the Earl of Derby was himself made prisoner, surrendering under promise of quarter. The portrait of this remarkable man is still preserved to us in the family of Thomas Sutcliffe, Esq., one of his descendants, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and it exhibits the characteristics of honesty, with sternness of purpose. There is something of romance in the history of this portrait. It travelled abroad, and went to the Isle of Juan Fernandez, and was rescued from destruction in a very remarkable manner, during the notorious earthquake which occurred there in 1835, when it was very nearly carried out to sea by the reflux wave. With such a governor as this, had he been spared to her, with faithful and brave Manxmen around her person, and such a castle as this for her refuge, can we doubt but that the noble Countess, who had so valiantly defended Latham House, would have given the Parliamentarians some further trouble, and perhaps have gained for herself and her family more honourable and easier terms than those with which she was at length permitted to “depart the Isle ?” The limestone of which the castle is built is nearly as hard as granite, and there are within the keep several rooms vaulted with stone, with walls seven and eight feet in thickness ; and there were the glacis, the moat, and the rampart without the keep, first to be overcome, ere an approach could be made to the inner gate. It is recorded by Sacheverell that, in 1313, the redoubted Robert Bruce himself sat down before this castle of Rushen for six months, whilst it was obstinately defended by one Dingay Dowyll, or Dugal Macdouall, “ though in whose name we do not find.”

Perhaps some may feel interested in learning how this castle was defended in the olden time. Here then are the regulations ordained by an Act of Tynwald, at a Court holden 24th June, 1610 :—

" Whereas we are enjoined by the right worshipful John Ireland Esq Lieut^t & Captⁿ of this Isle by Vertue of our oaths to give notice of our knowledge of the ancient order and duties observed by the souldiers of the castles of Rushen and Peele, in our times and memories, and for that purpos wee twelve, whose names are subscribed, were chosen, whereof six be sworne souldiers at the castle Rushen, and six at the castle Peele, upon advised consideration had, wee find and knowe, That all the ancient orders, customes, and duties to be performed in the said castles, are extant in the rowles, and enrolled in the booke of the statutes of this Isle, and these which we do add hereafter are, and have beene, customarie and usual.

" *First*, At the entrance and admittance of any souldier to either of either of the said castles, the ordinarie oath was to this purpose :

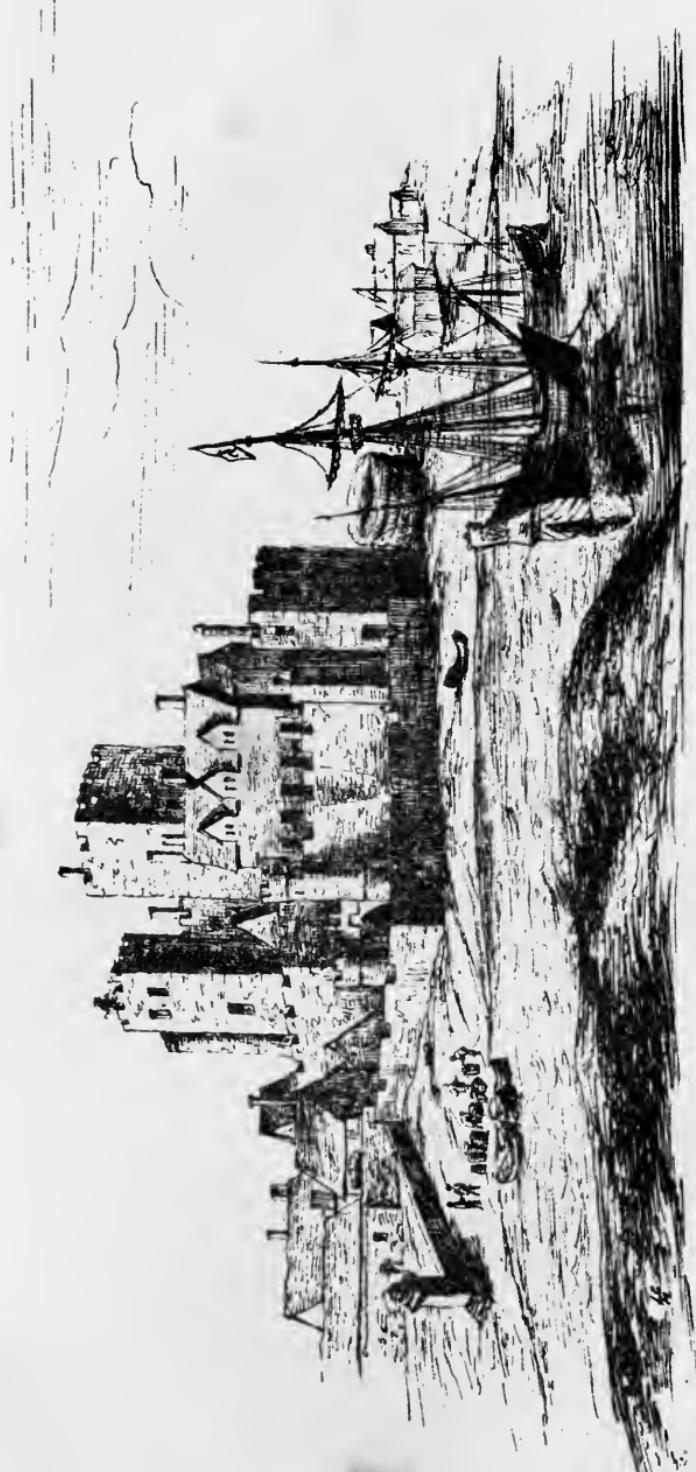
The oath of a souldier. " *First*, Our allegiance to our soveraigne, next our faith, fedilitie, and service to the right honoble earls of Derbie and their heires, our duties and our obedience to our lieutenant or cheefe governour and our constable in all lawful causes, and noe further.

Souldiers to appear at the castle gates at the sound of the drume. " *Item*. It hath been accustomed and still continued, that every souldier at the sound of the drume, or ringinge of the alarms bell (the heareing or knowinge of the same) shall forthwith make his present appearance in the gate of either castle, then and there to pforme what shall be enjoyned one them by the lieutnnt, or the constable in his absence.

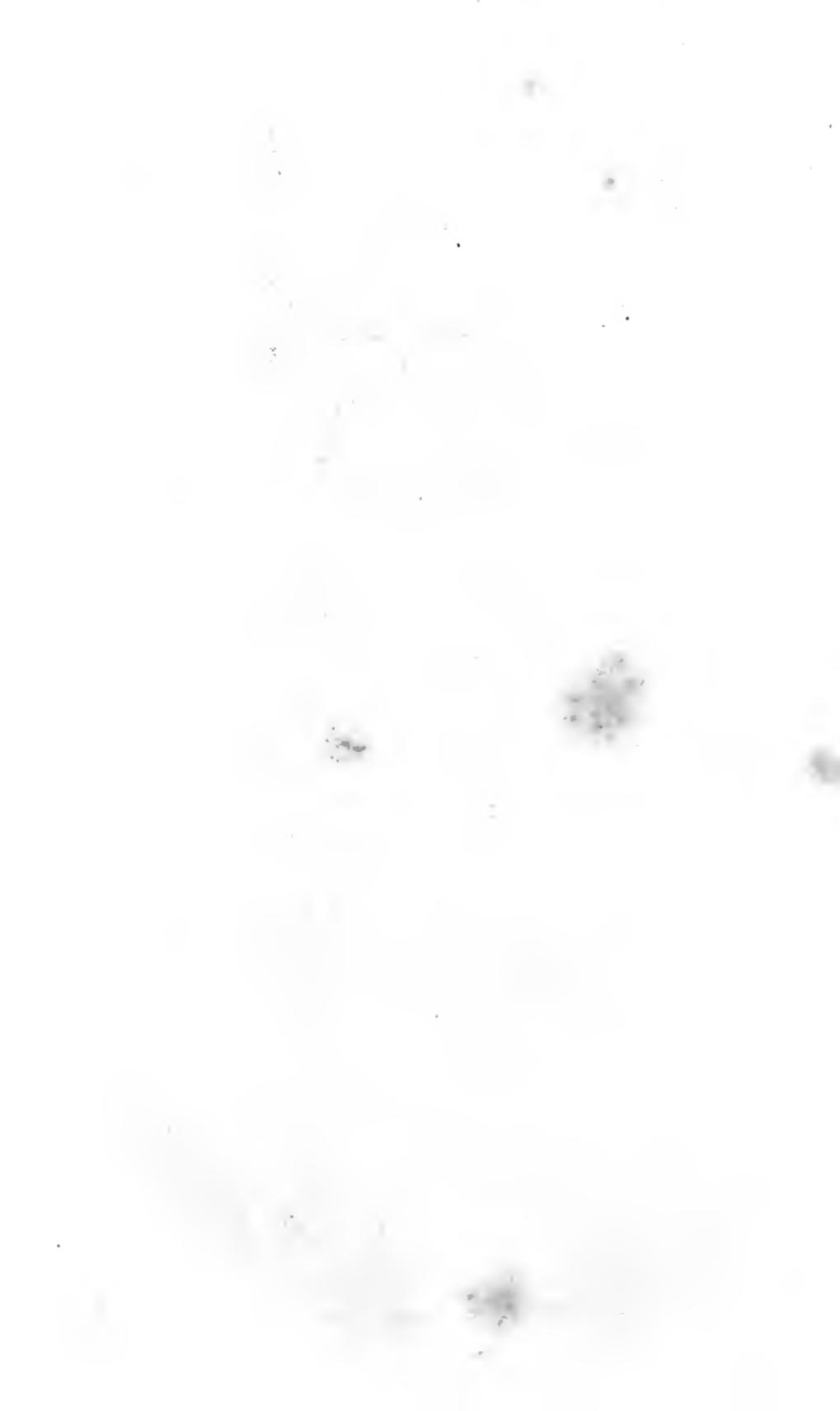
Night bell to be runge, and the guarde set. " *Item*. It hath been accustomed that night bell should be runge a little after the sun settinge, and that by the porter, and the constable and his deputie with a sufficient guard to be in the castle, for the saufe keepinge and defence of the same.

Porter to locke the gates. " *Item*. It hath been accustomed and continued, that the constable or his deputie should goe with the wardens to the castle gates, and there cause the porter to locke the castle gates, and then the watch to be fourthwith set.

Concerning the porter and watch men. " *Item*. It hath been accustomed, that at either castle there hath beene two standinge porters, who have by course every other weeke held the staff, and given attendance at the gate during one whole yeare, begininge at Michallmas ; the said porters to be nominated by the



Castle Rushen 1660. View from the N.E.



constable, and then allowed by the lieutnt and governour, and two standinge watchmen in like manner for the nightlie watchinge
Pettie watch. upon the walls; and every officer, souldier, and servant, is to doe his pettie watch from May till Michallmas.

Time of opening gates. “Item. It hath been accustomed, that the castle gates should not be opened by any man after lockinge at night (the governor onelie excepted) until the watchman ringe the day bell, which was to be done so soone as the watchman could pfectli discover the land markes bounded within a mile and a halfe of either castle; which beinge done, the porter was accustomed to goe about the walles, and looke that all things be cleere, and forthwith to returne to the constable or his deputie, and affirme all things to be as the watchman had formerlie spoken to the constable or his deputie.

Souldiers ly- inge in at both houses. “It hath been accustomed, that the souldiers should ward in the castle gates one day in the weeke, and they of the castle Rushen to lye within the house the night before their warding-day, and the souldiers of the castle Peele to lie in the night before, and the night after, in respect the tyd fallinge out uncertainlie, and for more saufe guard of that castle, beinge nearer to our enemies the Redshankes.

Inner gate locked by one of the Wardens. “It hath been accustomed and still continued, that one of the wardens of the inward ward at castle Rushen shall at night locke the inner gate, and keepe the keys thereof to himselfe till morninge, and hath pformed all things therein as constable that night in that ward.

The receiver at Michellmas chuseth a steward. “It hath been accustomed, that the receiuer of either castle hath at Michellmas made yearly choise of a steward, who hath beene allowed by the lieutnt or captain for the time beinge.

The souldiers to work the Lord's hay. called. “It hath been accustomed and still continued, that the souldiers of either castle have wrought the Lord's hay, whensoever they have beene thereunto

Two gunners to have either of them appren- tice, and one of them to lie in every night. “It hath been accustomed, that Mr. Gunner of either castle hath had allowance of an apprentice, and that either himselfe or his apprentice hath every night linen in the said castle.

“Notwithstanding all theise orders, usues, and

customes, here set downe, the lieutnnt, captain, or chiefe governor for the time beinge, in his wisdome and accordinge to the necessitie of time set downe orders and decrees for both castles in all lawfull causes, and repeal the same againe, which every inferiour officer and soldier is to obey by reason of his oath.

Lieut. to repeal, as need requireth these or any of their orders. Thomas Moore, Henerey Garrett, Tho. Whetstons, Tho. Lea, Wm. Lassell, Edward Lucas, Will. Bridgen, John Crellin, Jo. Gauen, Hugh Lambe, Rich. Fisher, John Colbin.

“ John Ire Land, Lieutnnt.

At castle Rushens the 20th day of July 1610. “ William Lucas, Will. Ratcliffe, Tho. Sainsbury, Da. Ewan Xian.”

In the *Lex Scripta* and Statute Books of the Isle of Man, ranging from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the close of the seventeenth, we have various singular ordinances relative to the garrison of Castle Rushen, and the supply of provisions to it and the castle at Peel.

In each of these castles it was ordained that there should be “ Eleven bowles of maut ground, and eleven bowles wheate, the maut to be laid upon the floor and the wheate to be put into pipes,” and that “ thirty cast of bread be made out of one bowle of wheate and ten hogsheads of beer from nine bowles of maut ; and that no chessel, brand, or grain go forth of the castle into any man’s house before the said brand be seen by the butler and two hall keepers, nor till the bread be brought into the pantrie.”

Again, stewards were appointed to see that “ the beeves be brought into the castles and salted between Michaelmas and S^t Andrew’s day, so many as they shall need at the said castles till S^t Andrew’s day come again, except every week one beefe to be spent through the year ; and the said beeves left unkillled of the stores to remain in the hands of the richest men and best farmers ; and that they be charged to keep them upon double value of said beeves until they be called for to the use of the said castles.”

Several of these enactments seem to have been of a most oppressive character. The feudal spirit powerfully prevailed, and the Lord of the Isle exercised his authority in exaction to the utmost extent that the poverty of the Isle allowed. A comptroller was appointed, whose duty it was to consult what was needful for the castles, and then to send for the receivers of both places, and have their farther advice, “That my lord might have what was necessary or *was his pleasure* before any man.”

That the burden was felt to be severe, and that the inhabitants of the Isle made remonstrances, may be gathered from the following ordinance of 1593 :—

“Whereas, heretofore every quarterland hath been accustomed to pay every year a beefe into the Castle and Peele which is above six hundred beeves a year; it is my desire that one hundred of the poor shall be spared every year at the discretion of my captaine and the rest of my chief officers, and so to pay five hundred beeves, if the country like well of this my order, or els to pay as they have been accustomed heretofore, and I to be answered w^h of these ways the country will make choice of; provided always that this shall not in any ways hinder or be prejudiciale if any occasion of wars or other causes whereby I shall have occasion to send more number than my ordinary garrison for defence of the said Island; but that then provision may be according to the ancient lawes of my said Island to have what is necessary.”

Statutes were also passed enjoining contributions of turf and ling for fuel to these castles, and a fine of four-pence was imposed in default of every enjoined carriage of turves, each carriage being required to contain “fifty two turves, one cubit long, and three inches square in the middest.” Even the herring fishery, so important to the Isle, did not escape. For every fishing-boat on the coast, whether belonging to landholders, barrons, officers, or soldiers, it was anciently ordained that “a castle maze should be paid out of every five maze, and so in pro-

portion as such boat went to sea." This heavy contribution of a fifth of the fishing was subsequently remitted in part, for we find an act passed in 1613, limiting the contribution to "four mazes from a countryman who keeps a scowte for the fishing season," whilst foreigners were required to pay "two mazes out of the first nights fishing, and a like number weekly;" but for smaller boats only half that quantity was to be demanded.

It is somewhat amusing to trace out the distribution of all these imposts amongst the various government officers and the soldiers of the garrison. They are given very exactly in the ordinances of 1422, for the regulation of Castle Rushen. Thus we read :—

" It is ordained that the lieut^t have one loaf of breade and one gallon of ale, two candles in summer and three in winter, and reasonable fuel every night from All Hallow day till Easter and iij men and one page, iij horses at hay with xx bowles of oats at the Lord's price. And the Receivers to have a pottle of ale, halfe a loaf of breade, one candle in summer and ij in winter, and reasonable fyre in the same manner; and one man ij horses at hay and xij bowles of oats. The Clerke of the Rowles to have one quarte of beere, one candle in summer and ij in winter, one horse at hay and six bowles of oats, with one page. The constables of both places (*i.e.*, of Castle Rushen and Peel Castle) a quarte of beere, half a loaf of breade, ij candles, fuel in winter reasonable and ij turves a night in summer to search the watch; and the water bayliffe to have as much as the receivers aforesaid and no more liveries without special warrant from the Lord.

" *Item.* That none of the souldiers or officers shall have any liveries or allowances forth to their houses att any time from henceforward, except they be visited with sickness at least two days before and so known to the head officers, and then by their discretion, to allow them honestly for a day the third part of a tyld of beefe, one mess of mutton one caune of beere of two quarts one loaf of breade for dinner and the third part of a tyld of beefe and a caune of beere of two quarts for supper."

To turn from these realities, which are all more inte-

resting than fiction, we may just record one or two of those strange tales respecting this castle in the days of yore which Waldron loves to dwell upon :—

“ They tell you that the castle was at first inhabited by fairies, and afterwards by giants, who continued in possession of it till the days of Merlin, who, by the force of magic, dislodged the greatest part of them, and bound the rest in spells, which they believe will be indissoluble to the end of the world : for proof of this they tell you a very old story : they say there are a great number of fine apartments under-ground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms ; several men of more than ordinary courage, have, in former times, ventured down to explore the secrets of this subterraneous dwelling-place, but none of them ever returned to tell what they saw ; it was therefore judged convenient that all the passes to it should be kept continually shut, that no more might suffer from their temerity. But about some fifty or fifty-five years since, a person who had an uncommon boldness and resolution, never left soliciting permission of those who had the power to grant it, to visit those dark abodes : in fine he went down, and returned by the help of a clue of packthread, which he took with him, which no man before himself had ever done ; and brought this amazing discovery, viz. :—That after having passed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long narrow place which, the farther he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a descent, till having travelled, as near as he could guess, for the space of a mile, he began to see a little gleam of light, which, though it seemed to come from a vast distance, yet was the most delightful he had ever beheld in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkness, he perceived a very large and magnificent house, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light just now mentioned : having, before he begun this expedition, fortified himself well with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door, which a servant at the third knock having opened, asked him what he wanted. ‘ I would go as far as I can,’ replied our adventurer ; ‘ be so kind therefore to direct me how to accomplish my design, for I see no passage but this dark cavern through which I came.’ The servant told him he must go through that house, and accordingly led him through a

long entry, and out at a back-door. He then walked a considerable way, and at last beheld another house, more magnificent than the first; and the windows being all open, discovered innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he designed also to knock, but had the curiosity to step on a little bank which commanded a low parlour; on looking in, he beheld a vast table in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it, extended at full length, a man or monster; for by his account he could not be less than fourteen feet long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if sleeping, with his head on a book, and a sword by him, of a size answerable to the hand which it is supposed made use of it. This sight was more terrifying to the traveller than all the dark and dreary mansions he had passed through in his arrival to it: he resolved therefore not to attempt entrance into a place inhabited by persons of that unusual stature, and made the best of his way back to the other house, where the same servant re-conducted, and informed him, that if he had knocked at the second door he would have seen company enough, but never could have returned. On which he desired to know what place it was, and by whom possessed; but the other replied that these things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the same dark passage got into the vaults, and soon after once more ascended to the light of the sun. Ridiculous as this narrative appears, whoever seems to disbelieve it is looked on as a person of weak faith."

The same veracious author relates the following marvel also, with which I shall close this notice of the ancient Castle of Rushen :—

"A mighty bustle they also make of an apparition, which they say haunts Castle Rushen in the form of a woman, who was some years ago executed for the murder of her child. I have heard not only the debtors, but the soldiers of the garrison, affirm that they have seen it at various times; but what I took most notice of was the report of a gentleman, of whose good understanding as well as veracity I have a very high opinion. He told me that, happening to be abroad late one night, and caught in an excessive storm of wind and rain, he saw a woman stand before the castle gate; and as the place afforded not the smallest shelter, the circumstance surprized him, and he wondered that

any one, particularly a female, should not rather run to some little porch or shed, of which there are several in Castletown, than choose to stand still, alone and exposed to such a dreadful tempest. His curiosity exciting him to draw nearer that he might discover who it was that seemed so little to regard the fury of the elements, he perceived she retreated on his approach, and at last, he thought, went into the castle, though the gates were shut. This obliging him to think that he had seen a spirit, sent him home very much terrified : but the next day relating his adventure to some people who lived in the castle, and describing as near as he could the garb and stature of the apparition, they told him it was that of the woman above-mentioned, who had frequently been observed by the soldiers on guard to pass in and out of the gates, as well as to walk through the rooms, though there were no visible means to enter. Though so familiar to the eye, no person has yet had the courage to speak to it ; and as they say that a spirit has no power to reveal its mind unless conjured to do so in a proper manner, the reason of its being permitted to wander is unknown.”

CHAPTER III.

RUSHEN ABBEY.

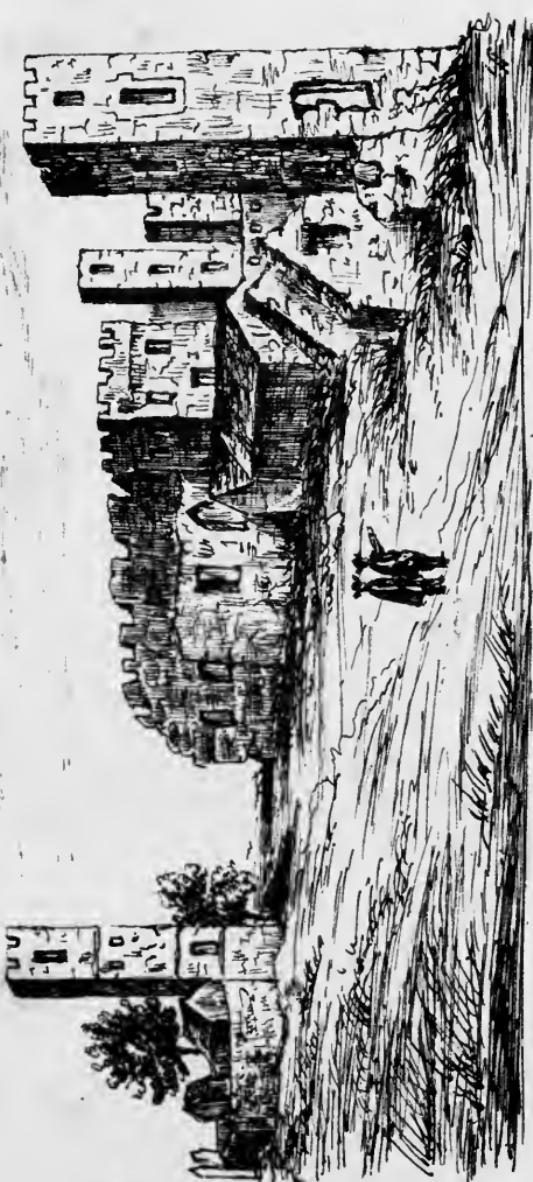
“ And yet there still remains
Beauty and peace in thee,
And in thy loneliness
There is deep witchery.”

MRS. E. S. C. GREEN.

Two miles from Castletown northwards is Ballasalla, famous, last century, for its poultry market, and the largest and most picturesque village in the Island. Take a turn to the left for the purpose of musing awhile in the neighbourhood of the remains of the abbey of Rushen.

Just above the abbey of Rushen is a very old bridge,—how old it would be hard to tell; it appears in the earliest maps of the Island, and is sketched by Camden as a remarkable object in his day. It is impassable by any vehicle except a wheelbarrow, being only six feet eight inches in the clear, and indicates a time when pack-horses were alone used for the transport of men and their chattels. One of the arches is pointed. The neighbours know it by the name of the Crossag. Just above it is a mill-dam, whose original fabrication we may well believe to have been by the monks of this abbey. How frequent a concomitant the mill is to the religious houses of the Cistercian order is well known; and as they, in the Isle of Man, were the special almoners of the poor, there is the best reason for believing that it was not by mere accident that in this locality, as in most others, the abbey and the mill were so closely connected. It is stated by Sacheverell, but on uncertain authority, that this abbey was founded by one Macmarus, A.D. 1098, Goddard

THE ABBEY OF RUSHEN 1660.





Crovan, son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, was at this time really King of Man, though temporarily expelled from his kingdom by Magnus Barefoot, (Barefod, or Barbeen, so called from his wearing the Highland dress,) King of Norway, who overran the Western Isles in 1093. Magnus, on his return to Norway, left as his viceroy one Outher. The inhabitants of the southern district of the Isle rebelled, and elected Macmarus in his stead. A battle was fought at Stantway, in Jurby, in which the southerns were victorious against the northerns, who still sided with Outher, but both the leaders were slain. Sacheverell says that

“The women of the south side on this occasion came with so much resolution to the assistance of their husbands, that they not only restored the battle, but, as a reward of their bravery and virtue, to this day they enjoy half their husbands’ estates during their widowhood, whereas the northern women have but a third.”
Account of the Isle of Man, p. 34.

In this juncture Magnus arrived a second time from Norway, A.D. 1098, and again took possession for himself. It is just possible that Macmarus may have given lands at Ballasalla for an abbey, and that the grant was confirmed afterwards by Magnus Barefoot to the Abbot of Riealle, according to Camden, who further states that “they did not build there.”

Magnus Barelegs was slain in an invasion of Ireland in 1103, at Moichaba. He left four sons, the youngest of whom, Harold Gillie, set up a claim to the throne of Man on the death of his father. This claim was rejected by the inhabitants, who gave in their allegiance to Lagman, eldest son of Goddard Crovan. (See *Appendix A.*) His tyrannical conduct, more especially his cruel treatment of his brother Harold, whom he barbarously mutilated, created such dissatisfaction that he was obliged to fly the country. It is stated by the chroniclers of Rushen

that, repenting of his cruelty towards his brother, he spontaneously resigned the sceptre, and set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died.

The Manx, finding themselves thus without a sovereign, and threatened with foreign enemies determined to send for Olave Kleining, (or the dwarf,) the youngest son of Goddard Crovan, who had been brought up at the court of William Rufus, and his successor, Henry I., whose grand-daughter Affrica (daughter of Fergus, Prince of Galloway) he subsequently married. Olave was then (1111) quietly established on the throne of the Isle, where he appears to have ruled with mildness and equity forty years.

It is their opponent, Olave I., who must be regarded in reality as the founder of the abbey of Russin, or Rushen. In the year 1134, according to the *Chronicon Manniae et Insularum*, preserved in the British Museum, written by the monks of this abbey, he gave to "Ivo, or Evan, Abbot of Furness, a portion of his lands in Mann, towards building an abbey in a place called Russin; he enriched the estate of the church with revenues, and endowed it with great liberties."

The revenue he apportioned thus: one third of all the tithes to the bishop for his maintenance; the second to the abbey for education of youth and relief of the poor; and the third to the parochial priests for their subsistence. In 1176, King Godred, his son, gave, as an expiation for having married Fingala without the usual rites of the church, a piece of land at Mires-cogh, (Ballamona,) in Lezayre, for a cell, the monks of which soon transferred themselves to the abbey of Rushen.

In the year 1192, finding their building too small, the monks transferred themselves to Douglas for four years, during which Rushen Abbey was enlarged.

The mention of the lake Mirescogh reminds us of a

strange legend detailed by the venerable chroniclers of Rushen Abbey.

In an old document at the end of the *Chronicon Manniae*, tracing out the boundary of the church lands, we find mention made of three islands in the lake Myreshaw. One of these islands seems to have been occupied as a state prison, and was once, as the good old monks tell us, the scene of a notable miracle wrought by the intercession of St. Mary of Rushen.

One Donald, a veteran chieftain, a particular friend of Harald Olaveson, flying the persecution raised by Harald Godredson, took sanctuary with his infant child in St. Mary's monastery at Rushen. He was, however, induced to come forth, under faith of a promise from the king of perfect safety. Within a short space, however, the king, violating his sacred engagement, ordered Donald to be seized and conveyed to the state prison in one of the islands in Mirescogh. In his distress Donald prayed earnestly to the Lord to deliver him, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin, from whose monastery he had been so insidiously betrayed. The divine interposition was not withheld. One day as he was sitting in his chamber, guarded only by two sentinels, the fetters dropped from his ankles, and he found himself free. He made the best of his way to the abbey of Rushen, which he reached on the third day, where he put up thanksgivings to God and the most merciful Mother for the deliverance. This declaration, adds the chronicler, we have recorded from the man's own mouth. The date of the miracle is 1249.

In Sacheverell's *Account of the Isle of Man*, p. 33, we read,—

“The monks of Rushen lived by their labour, with great mortification; wore neither shoes, furs, nor linen, and eat no flesh except on journeys. The company consisted of twelve monks

and an abbot, of whom the first was called Conanus. The Cistercian order had its beginning in 1098, though, probably, they were not planted here till six-and-thirty years after, by Evan, Abbot of Furness.

Respecting the foundation of the friary Bymakyn, (Beemaken, Bowmaken, or Bimaken,) in the parish of Arbory, an offset of the abbey of Rushen, I have not been able to make out any particulars. A short account is given of the effects and appurtenances, both of it and the nunnery at Douglas, in some of the rolls at the Augmentation Office, Carlton Ride, pertaining to the dissolution of the abbey of Rushen, 34, 36, 37 Henry VIII., but they are not referred to in the “*Computus*” of 32 Henry VIII., which I have given in *Appendix B.* Remains of the friary Bymaken, now converted into a large barn, may be seen, a quarter of a mile east from the parish church of Arbory, on the side of the road thence to Rushen Abbey.

The abbey of Rushen being a Cistercian cell dependent on the abbey of Furness, received its abbots by appointment thence.

The abbot, in right of his barony, was authorised to hold courts of “leet and baron,” wherein his seneschal presided; but as some of the bishop’s tenants had to pay customs, boons, suits and services to the Lord of the Isle, the southern deemster, with the comptroller and attorney-general, also attended to take notice of anything that might happen concerning the lord’s interest. The deemster and the comptroller were each, according to statute law, to have a fee of eight shillings and fourpence for every such day as they sat in the court, to be paid out of the abbey revenue. Hence arose the singular enactment—“If any abbey tenant transgressed the law so as to forfeit either life or goods, if he paid rent to the

amount of one penny, (although he held an estate under the abbot,) the forfeiture fell to the lord and not to the abbot."

The abbey of Furness seems also for some time to have appointed to the bishopric of Man. Certain it is that Wimond, who was Bishop of Man from 1113 to 1151, was a monk of Furness Abbey, as was also Nicholas de Meux, who was made bishop in 1203. The former, there is reason to believe, was of Manx descent. In the year 1257, Richard, Bishop of the Isles, consecrated the abbey church, (St. Mary of Rushen,) which had been commenced 130 years before. There are no clear traces of this portion of the building.

The following account of the religious services of this ancient abbey, taken from a manuscript formerly in the possession of the late Joseph Train, Esq., will interest many :—

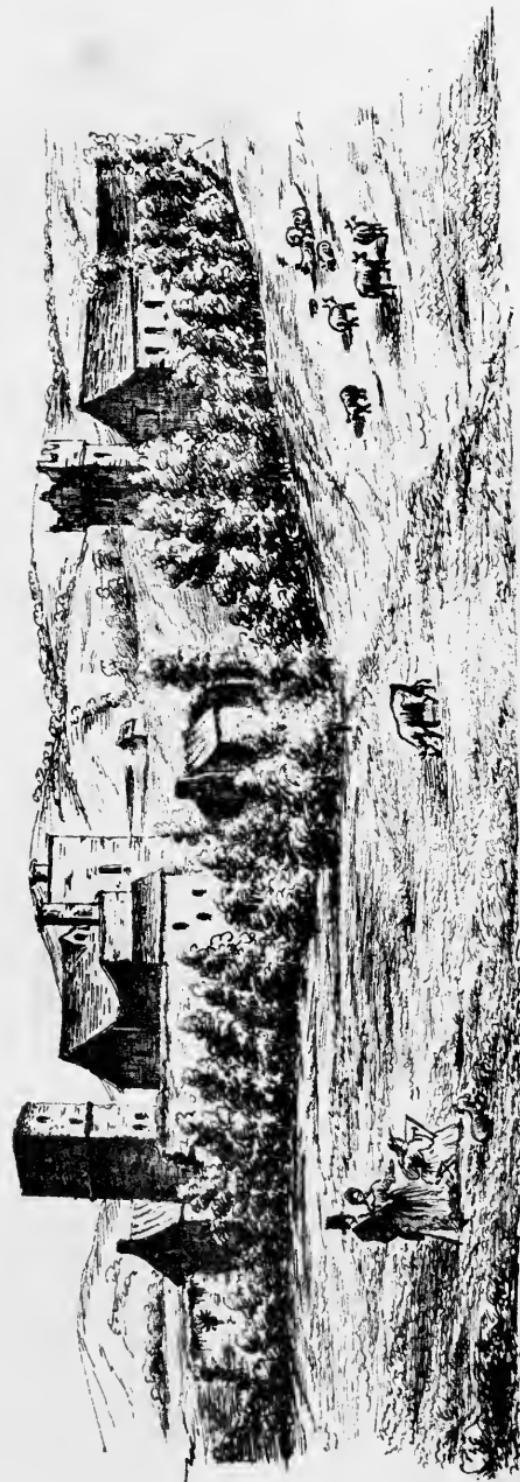
"The sacrist shall cause his beadle to ring the bells on holidays and festivals throughout the year for Matins in the Morning at five o'clock. The Matins being performed he shall ring the little bell for the Mass of the Virgin Mary, and at eight o'clock, he shall ring the little bell again for the souls of the faithful departed. He shall provide fresh water if need be every day in the morning throughout the year for holy water and the Baptismal font, and fire for kindling the candles at the high Altar when needful. He shall keep a lamp burning day and night before the holy Sacrament. He must see washed at least 6 times a year, the vestments of the high Altar of the blessed Virgin Mary and of the holy Cross. He must go before the chair in procession with a wand in his hand must provide Palms on Palm Sunday, and keep clean the holy embossed Evangel."

There is great plainness and simplicity in the few relics of the architecture of this abbey which now remain to us; square-headed windows and doors, as plain as those of the plainest cottage on the mountains, give clear proof

both of the ancient character of this religious house, and of the limited extent of its revenues at any time. There is certainly no evidence here to bear out the statement which has been made by some, that, in consequence of an accession of temporal dignity, the abbot and monks degenerated from their primitive simplicity and humble industry into pride and luxury. The property made over to their hands was in trust for others, and we have no evidence that they abused their trust.

In the year 1541, Henry VIII. issued injunctions for an estimate to be made of the value of the property of Rushen Abbey, in order to its dissolution. In the Augmentation Office, at Carlton Ride, London, we have the transcripts preserved of several rolls, giving accounts of the valuation of effects made in this and the immediately subsequent years. A copy of a similar roll, the transcript of which is now in the possession of M. H. Quayle, Esq., the Clerk of the Rolls in the Isle of Man, I have given in the *Appendix B.* In one of the rolls, 32 Henry VIII., an account is given of the lead, timber, slates, live stock, and other spoils of the monastery, which were sold off piecemeal. Some of the articles sold are extremely interesting in their character, as will be seen by the following statement of the “Jocalia,” which were delivered over to the Earl of Derby, viz.:—“Four chalices, one ‘chrouche,’ (*i.e.*, the abbot’s pastoral staff,) one censer, one cross, two little headless crosses, one ship, (*i.e.*, the navicula, or box for incense,) one hand, and one Bysshope hede, (probably *reliquaries* in the form of a hand and a bishop’s head,) four cruets, (for wine and water at mass,) eleven spoons, two standing cups, two pocula (called *ale pottes*) with covers, one flat pece, (or drinking cup,) one salt, two masers, (wooden drinking cups silver mounted,) one pix of silver” (for the reservation of the holy sacrament). For the whole of this

RUSHEN ABBEY, ISLE OF MAN, 1800.





silver plate the earl paid £34 8s. 8d. the following year.

The dissolution of the abbey was not, however, at once effected, probably from the remonstrance and resistance of the Stanley family, one of whose members (Thomas) was at this time Bishop of the Isle. Thomas was deposed by Henry VIII. in 1545, either on this account, or because of his opposition to the statute of 33 Henry VIII., dis severing the bishopric from the province of Canterbury, and annexing it to York. Thomas was restored by Mary, and not again deposed by Elizabeth, and it was not till late in her reign that the dissolution of the abbey really occurred.

Brown Willis, in his *History of Monasteries*, says that, in 1553, there remained in charge the following pensions, viz., to Henry Jackson the Abbot, £10; James More, John Allowe, and Richard Nowell, £2 13s. 4d. each.

By letters patent dated 18th March, 7 Elizabeth (1565), the possessions were granted to Richard Ashton, Esq., for twenty-one years, commencing from Michaelmas preceding, under the rent of £101 15s. 11d.

On the surrender of the said patent, 12th February, 24 Elizabeth (1582), the possession was granted to Henry, Earl of Derby, for thirty years, under the rent of £101 15s. 11d. The same grant was afterwards assigned to Alice, countess-dowager of the then late Ferdinand, Earl of Derby.

On 17th March, 3 James I. (1605), on surrender of this grant, (or rather on seizure being made of it by the crown,) letters patent issued to Sir Thomas Leigh, and Thomas Spencer, for forty years from the date thereof, under the said rent of £101 15s. 11d., and the increased rent of £4 4s.

Again, 2nd May, 8 James I. (1609), letters patent were issued to William, Earl of Derby, and Elizabeth, his

countess, for ever, (subject, however, to the above term of forty years to Leigh and Spencer,) as of the manor of East Greenwich, under the said rent of £101 15s. 11d. to be paid into the exchequer by equal portions at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly. Besides—

For 4 sheep & hospitality to the king, &c.	£3	4	0
To the Bishop for Synodals & Chapters.....	2	0	0
To the Lord for the Abbey Turbury Rent	1	6	8
For the Friary rent	1	0	0
To the Chaplain of Rushen	4	13	4
To the Vicar of Conchan	0	10	0
To the Vicar of Malew	6	0	0
To the Sergeant of Malew	0	13	4
Ditto German	0	6	8
Ditto Sulby	0	7	6
Ditto Skinsco	0	4	0
	£20	5	6

Thus the abbey of Rushen was the last which was dissolved in these realms, and all the monastic possessions, the lands, and impropriate tithes, were at length granted to the then Earl of Derby and his heirs in tail male, remainder to James, Lord Stanley, his eldest son in tail male, with divers other remainders over in tail male. There was, however, this special restriction in the above grant, that the said several persons in tail should not have any power or liberty to give, grant, alienate, or dispose of the said tithes, &c., for any other terms or estates than tenants in tail, by the statute of 32 Henry VIII., might lawfully do of lands in England; and that all gifts, grants, &c., to the contrary should be void. Leigh and Spencer's term expired in the lifetime of the said James, Lord Stanley, then Earl of Derby, who made leases thereof for lives and years, as by the said statute 32 Henry VIII. is warranted. When Bishop Barrow came to the see in 1663, he found those vicars, the tithes of

whose parishes were in the hands of the lord, in the greatest destitution, and, devoting all his energies to this object, he managed to raise amongst his friends in England upwards of £1000, with which he purchased from Charles, Earl of Derby, a lease of the above impropriations for a term of ten thousand years, under the annual reserved rent of £66 3s. 2d., and a fine of £130 every thirtieth year, and these impropriations the bishop set aside for augmenting the livings of the vicars. The term being contradictory to the above said restriction in the Act of Parliament, an estate of the earl in England, viz., the manor of Bispham, together with the farm or tenement called Methop, was collaterally bound for the payment of the clergy.

On the alienation of the Island from the Derby family, the Duke of Athol claimed the impropriations as an inseparable appendage of his estate and royalty, of which it could not be divested by any right that had or could be shown. The clergy were thus thrown upon the collateral security, viz., the estate of the Earl of Derby. The deeds for some time could not be found, and the clergy were under most painful apprehension, and would gladly have taken any reasonable consideration rather than lose all. At last, through the exertions of Bishop Wilson and his son, they were discovered in the Rolls Office, and the claim of the clergy was established. The compensation then agreed on to be paid out of the Derby estate was £219 per annum; but, in 1809, Bishop Crigan demanded a revisal, on the ground that the Earl of Derby had granted to Bishop Barrow all tenths yearly renewing, growing and increasing, and that the said tenths had greatly increased since 1735, when the former compensation was agreed on, and it was found that their real net annual value was £663. Lord Derby hereupon agreed to pay down the sum of £16,000 to be rid of the annual

charge on his estate altogether, and very unwisely the sum was accepted, and spent in bad purchases of land, returning only about £400 per annum. Before the sale of his rights to the English crown in 1765, under the act called the Act of Revestment, the Duke of Athol had sold half of the impropriations to different parties; the other half is now in the hands of the British government, amounting to above £525 per annum, which goes into the surplus revenue. The inhabitants claim that the surplus should be spent in the Island upon improvements, and with seeming justice. Surely the Church has an annual claim upon that surplus fund to the extent of £525 for the augmentation of the number of her clergy, their training, and the general purposes of church education. It thus appears that of more than £1000 per annum, the present value of the third of the tithe belonging anciently to the abbey of Rushen for the purposes of ecclesiastical education and relief of the poor, none is applied to its ancient use; it is alienated from the church; the £400 per annum applied to the augmentation of the salaries of the poorer clergy being, in reality, the proceeds of a certain claim upon an English nobleman's estate, obtained of his ancestors, with the moneys collected by the pious Bishop Barrow in 1666.

A regret has often been expressed that the site of Rushen Abbey was not chosen for the erection of King William's College. Bishop Barrow, himself the real founder of King William's College, seems to have had an eye to it for that purpose, as appears by the following instrument, which may be seen in the Rolls Office:—

“Whereas there is a full accord between the Bishops of St. Asaph and the Isle of Man concerning the profits belonging to the Bishopric of the Island from the time of its vacancy, and all disputes and differences between them about any concerns in the island being concluded; And whereas it is agreed between them,

with my consent and approbation, that the whole profits for the year 1671 shall be placed in the hands of William Banks of Winstanley in the county of Lancaster, Esq., till we can meet with convenient purchase for the erection of a public school for academic learning: These are to require you to collect the profits aforesaid, and all charges necessary for the collection being deducted, to return the money by the first opportunity, that it may be fixed and employed according to the agreement between us.

“ Given under my hand at Knowsley the 8th June 1672.

“ DERBY.”

“ To the Deputy-Governor of my
Isle of Man.

“ In presence of { ISAAC. ASAPH.
{ HENRIC. SODORENSIS.”

In the Chancery Book, 1675, there is a deed of sale from Charles Moore to Bishop Bridgeman, by which it appears that in that year the bishop purchased the abbey of Rushen from Charles Moore, with the intention of erecting the Academic School there; but having been unable to accomplish this through want of funds, the property was subsequently restored to the said Charles Moore.

That Rushen Abbey was at one time a place of sound learning and religious education we can have little doubt, and that the system of pupil teachers also was in vogue there, and not the mere invention of the present day, is manifest from the following singular indenture, which I have extracted from the *Harleian Manuscripts*, fol. 147, in the British Museum:—

“ This Indenture made the xjth day of December in the xvijth yer of the reygne of king Henry the vijth betwen W. Park on the one party and John Darsse upon the tother parte witnesseth y^t y^e said John is agreed and also by y^t Indenture graunteth to y^e said William Park to abide and dwelle with y^e said William from the feste of our lady, etc. unto the end & terme of vj. yeres from the same fest next etc. duringe which termie y^e said John grauntythe truly lawly & diligently to serve the said William

and all besines & honest labores at y^e requeste and command-
ment of y^e said William to accomplish & performe and hys desyres
and byddyngs to observe and obbey in all thyngs lawfull and
honest. Also the said John grauntyth to behave hof & doo dwe
reverence vnto the aforesaid William during the terme aforesaid
as a curtesse and lawly servant owe to doo to his maister. And
yf the said William command y^e said John his servant to [broken]
or go to tech or instructe any of y^e said Williams scolers duryng
the terme afore reherssed that y^e said John shall with good wyll
indever hymself to doo y^e same without gruggyng or gaynsayyng
Allso to provide holyday wark to tech vnder the said William
unlesse he send hym on other besines. And yf the said John be
obstinate in doying of y^e servisse & wyll not fulfill his maisters
commandment that then it shalbe lefull to correcte & punysch
hym after his demerets. Also yf y^e sayd William have any
besynes to do that he be from hom a quarter or half a yer or be
veset with sikness that then y^e sayd John serve delygently his
sayd maister traine & kepe his scule to y^e most profett of his said
master and not to depart from the service of the said William
without licence & good wyll duriinge y^e terme afor reherssed.
Unlesse y^t John Abbot of Russin send for hym by a sufficient
wrytyng under his seal. For which covenants truly to be ob-
served & kept on the parte & behalfe of the said John Darsse the
said William Park grantethe by this indenture unto the said
Darsse that he shall first informe hym of hys dayly synns anenst
God also to instructe hym in dyscyplyne of good maners & also
to tech hym to syngе prykktsong dyscant of all maner mesurs & to
syng upon a prykt songe fawburdon to tewnes of every mesure &
to set a songe of thre parts iiiij or v. substancialy and also to
play upon the organs & any maner playsong or prykkysong two
parts or thre and to make playne & shew hym the secretts &
speedd of techynge and instruccyon of every of the premyses in
the best maner & most speedfull he can yf so be y^t the said John
will delygently apply hymself therunto & y^t his reasson & capa-
cite can extend to the same. And also to se y^t he schall have
net drryse & other nessessaryes sufficient & convenient for such a
scoler provided alway y^t yf the sayd abbot of y^e chyrch of Rus-
chyn in the Ysle of Man yerly content & pay to the above named
William or to any one for hym in moni or other nessessarys to
the yerly fyndynge of y^e said John to y^e some of xiij^s iiij^d that

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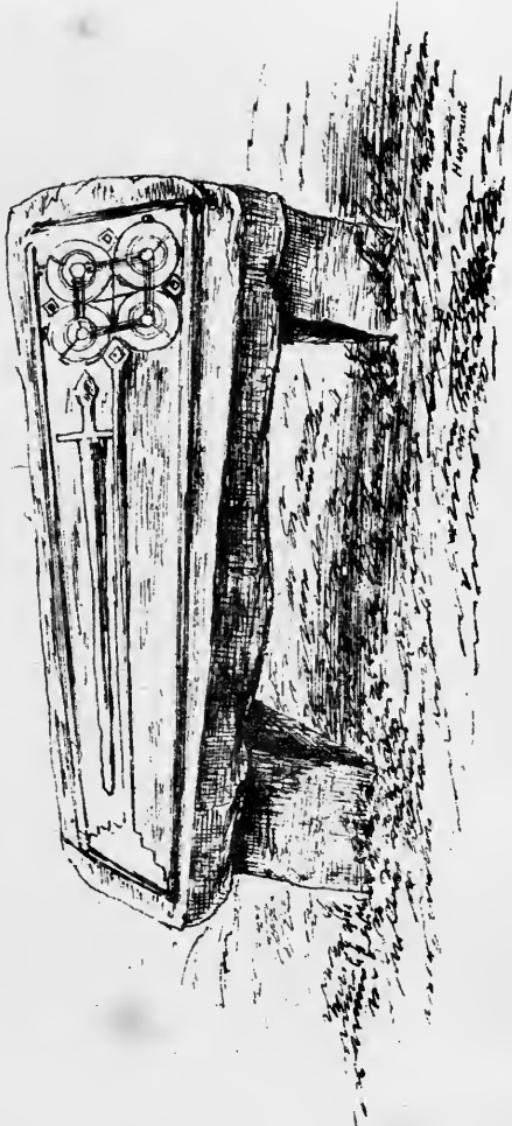
On an Oak beam in Castle Rushen.

On a stone in Castle Rushen.

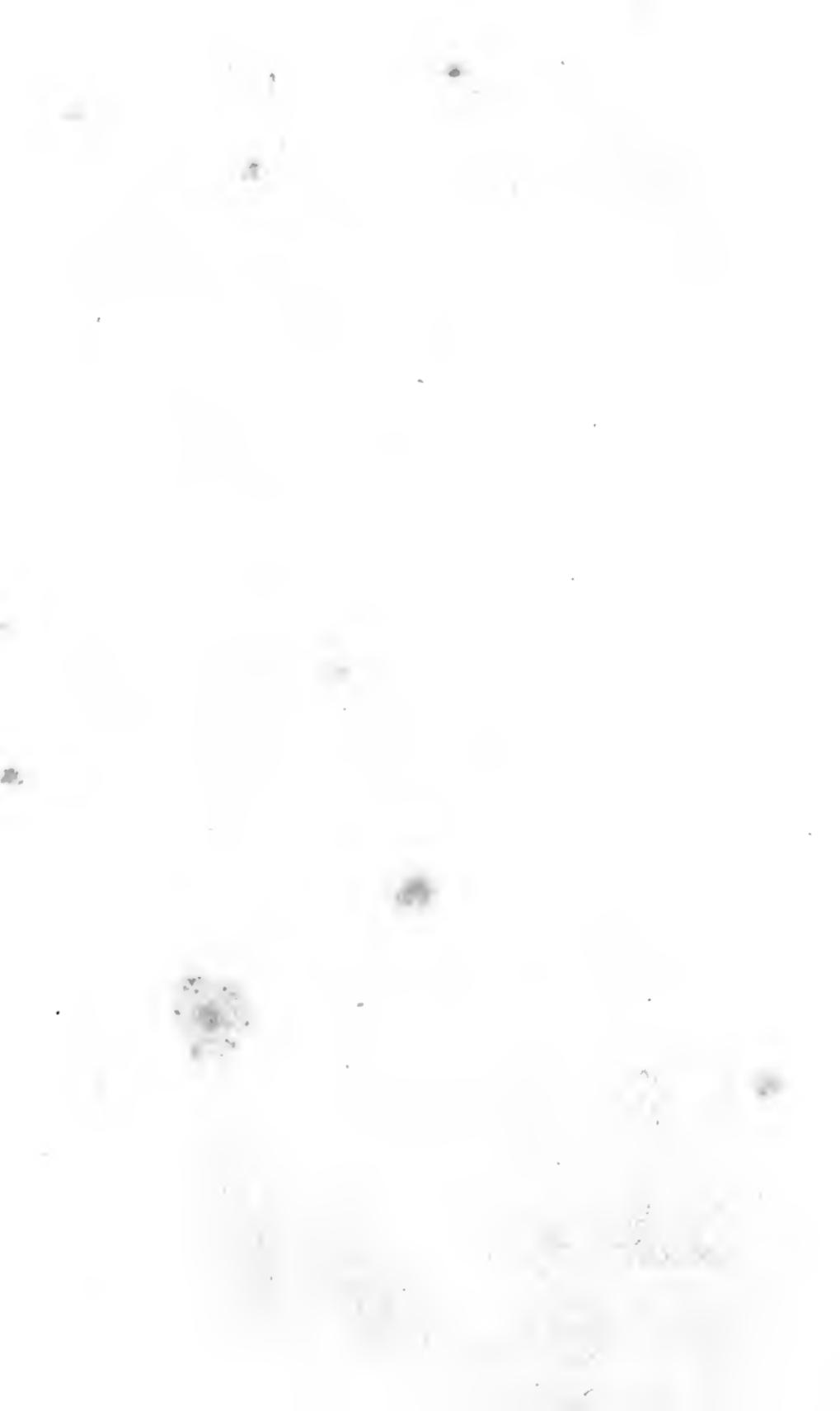
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1644



Roman Altar at Castletown.



Coffin lid of Knight Templar in Rushen Abbey.



somm to be parcell of y^e sayd Johns exhebeyon & yearly to be alowed to y^e sayd Wylliam Park durynge y^e terme of vj. yers and to y^e trew performance of all & evere of the covenants aforesayd on the parte of y^e said John well & truly to be observed & kept. John Abbot of the Monasterie of our lady of Ruschyn in the Ysle of Man above named Rayff Byrkhened Recorder of y^e Cete of Chester & William Chreech Theykman of the said cete beyn bonde & evere of them is bounden vnto the said William by this obligacion in the some of xxⁱⁱ all in the hole & every of theym in the hole which obligacion y^e said William Park grantyth to be void & of non effecte yf y^e said John his servant well & truly observe performe & kepe all & singler hys covenants afor reherssed in this indenture specified on his parte to be performyd. In witnesse of which ayther of y^e parties to this Indenture interchangably have set to their seals. Wretyn y^e day & yer above specified."

This abbey is said to have been set on fire by a party of English at the period of the Reformation. The Church of Man seems always to have suffered from outward enemies. Every innovation in doctrine and discipline up to the present day has come, and seems likely to come, from the other side of the water. The Manx themselves, if let alone, would still carry out their own proverb,— “Mannagh vow cliaughtey cliaughtey, nee cliaughtey coe?” —“If custom be not indulged with custom, will not custom weep?”

Humble in its architectural pretensions as this abbey is, it is the resting-place of the dust of mighty and pious dead. It is known that Reginald, Bishop of Man, who died in 1225, lies buried here; Olave Godredson, King of the Isle in 1226, whose bastard brother, the usurper Reginald, without any legal title himself, surrendered the Isle to the Pope Honorius in 1219, was interred here in 1237, and so also was the Norwegian general Gospatrick in 1240. Magnus, the last king of the Norwegian line, died in 1265, and was also interred in the abbey of Rushen. In the abbey garden may now be seen an ancient tomb-

stone, or stone coffin-lid. On its surface is a raised cross of beautiful device, by the side of whose shaft is a knight's sword. This is the famous so-called "Abbot Stone of Rushen," upon which certain erudite dissertations have been written, and conjectures hazarded, such as, that it was the tomb of some "sword-bishop," that is, a bishop exercising temporal and spiritual supreme authority. The floriated head of the cross, having been somewhat damaged, has been converted into a croiser by the imagination of the first writer on the subject; and subsequent authors have taken his statement upon credit, instead of examining for themselves. It appears to have belonged certainly to the tomb of a military person, but has nothing of the ecclesiastic indicated upon it. Its date is probably of the fourteenth century.

After leaving the abbey of Rushen we may ascend the hill, and take the road into Castletown, which leads by the parish church of Malew, a modest kirk, with white-washed walls and ancient bell-turret. A painted eastern window has recently been inserted, which casts a hallowed light within the church; and the antique granite font, which for some time had, outside of it, been catching the rain-water gathered from its roof, has been restored to the inside of the building, and occupies its proper place near the south door.

The name of the kirk and parish (Malew) is evidently a corruption of the name of the patron, St. Lupas, in honour of whom the kirk was dedicated, as appears by an inscription on an antique paten. The interior walls of the church are largely occupied by monumental tablets, the oldest of which, in the chancel wall, bears the date 1578, and is to the following effect:—

"Elin Corwyn, daughter of Rob^t Corwyn of Cumberland, who was wife to Henry Stafferton receiver of the Castle, who departed in great mikeness & that patience Christ did, 1578."

There are still preserved here the ancient crucifix, candlestick and extinguisher, for the service of the altar, in use before the Reformation.

Waldron, however, out of his own marvel-loving brain, I fancy, has given the following account of the old sacred chalice belonging to the parish church :—

“A farmer belonging to the parish of Malew was journeying across the mountains from Peel homewards and missed his road. Presently the sound of soft and flowing music reached his ears, on following which he was led into a magnificent hall, where he observed seated round a well-garnished table a goodly number of the little people, who were making themselves merry with the comforts of this life. Amongst those at table were faces which he fancied he had certainly seen in times past, but took no notice of them, nor they of him, till the little people offering him drink, one of them whose features seemed well-known to him plucked him by the coat tails, and forbade his tasting aught before him on pain of becoming one of them, and never returning to his home. A cup filled with some liquor being put into his hand, he found opportunity to dash its contents upon the ground. Whereupon the music ceased, the lights disappeared, and the company at once vanished, leaving the cup in his hand. By the advice of his parish priest he devoted this cup to the service of the church, and I am told that this very cup is now used for the consecrated wine in Kirk Malew.”

From all the circumstances related above with regard to the dissolution of the abbey of Rushen, and these relics of the sacred things used in the service of the parish church of Malew, (one of which is still used in the celebration of the Eucharist in the same parish,) we can readily perceive how gradual was the Reformation of religion which took place in the Isle of Man. We have seen that the same Thomas who was bishop in the days of Henry VIII. was bishop also under Mary and Elizabeth. Edward Stanley, the third Earl of Derby, (whose autograph I have given at the head of the sheet of fac-

similes,) was Lord of Man from 1528 to 1572, having previously, though a minor, been nominally lord from 1521.—(See Appendix A. p. 5.) His power, therefore, ranged through parts of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. During his lordship of Man there do not appear to have been passed any acts of Tynwald requiring the adoption of any new service book in the churches, or the abolition of any of the ancient ceremonies ; and, as far as I can perceive, the first notice of the sort occurs in an act of Tynwald passed under the lordship of his successor Henry, the fourth Earl of Derby, which, amongst other things, has an item forbidding the “praying upon the graves” in the church-yards. This Henry, as I have before observed, (page 30,) was a strenuous advocate of the Reformation, and it is to him, I believe, we must attribute any energetic measures for furthering its progress in the Isle of Man.



BA COMPLEX

UFOCD VDHG



A CATALOGUE OF THE KINGS OF MAN, WITH CONTEMPORARY BISHOPS AND
ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>English Sovereigns.</i>
		A.D.
444	St. Patrick converts the Manx	440 <i>Mannanan Beg Mac-y-Lheir</i> reigns in Man, a reputed
447	Germanus first Bishop of Man	magician
470	Conindrius	520 <i>Madgrynn</i> , nephew to King Arthur, conquers the Isle from
485	Ronulus	the Scots, and is succeeded by his son
498	Maughold	530 <i>Rhiun</i> , who was defeated by Aydun M'Gabhran, who appoints
518	Lomanus	first,
540	Conchan	581 <i>Brennus</i> , his nephew, viceroy in Man, and secondly, his own son
570	Rooney	594 <i>Eugenius</i> , whose three sons, Ferquard, Fiacre and Donald
600	Comanus	were educated under Conanus, the then Bishop of the
648	Contentus	Isle, but in the year
	? Baldus	624 <i>Edwlyn</i> King of Northumberland took it from the Scots, but
	? Malchus	was again expelled by
		650 <i>Cadwallon</i> , Prince of Wales, after whom we have in succession
		676 <i>Cadwalader</i> , his son
		703 <i>Edwal</i> , his son
		720 <i>Roderic Moelwynoc</i> , his son
		755 <i>Hovell</i>
		817 <i>Merfyn Frych</i> = Essylt
		843 <i>Roderic Mawr</i> (the Great)
		877 <i>Cadell</i>
		888 <i>Harald Haarfagr</i> having made himself supreme in Norway,
		<i>Aberfyn</i>
		<i>Anarawd</i>
		<i>Alfred</i> , 872

A.

seized upon the Orkneys, and Sudreyjar, and ultimately the Isle of Man, where he left as viceroy, or *jarl*, 890 *Ketil*, who shortly afterwards declared himself independent, and transmitted the kingdom to his son

892 *Helgi*, who dying was succeeded by his son 894 *Thorstein*, whom the native chiefs, rising in rebellion, expelled, and in his place succeeded Edward I., 901

895 *Nial*, or *Niel*, after whom came his nephew

914 *Anlaf* (or *Olave*?), but about the year

920 *Gerrse*, or *Orry* (*Erik*?), the Dane landed at the Lhane, in the north of the island, and quietly got possession of the throne. He is the reputed founder of the House of Keys and of the Tynwald Court. He also divided the island into the six shheadings. His son 947 *Guthred*, or *Godrōd*, founded Castle Rushen, succeeded by his sons

954 *Reginald*

960 *Olave*

Edred, 947
Edwy, 955
Edgar, 959

? *Allan*, or *Olain*—(*Fingall* and *Goddard*?)
973 *Macon*, or *Hacon*, son of *Harald*, King of Dublin. He gave to the Isle of Man its ancient arms, the device of a ship, and was succeeded by his brother

986 *Goddard*

996 *Reginald*, succeeded by his nephew

1004 *Sutbine*

1034 *Harald*

1040 *Goddard*, son of *Syrtrig*, King of the Danes in Dublin

1076 *Fingall*, who was slain in battle at Skyhill, near Ramsey, together with *Syrtrig M'Olave*, King of Dublin, by

Edward II., 975
Ethelred II., 978
Edmund Ironside, 1016
Canute, 1017
Harold I., 1036
Hardicanute, 1039
Edward the Confessor, 1041
William the Conqueror, 1066

Bi-shops.
Daneship
shops.

1025 Brandinus	1050 Roolwer of Rolf
1065 William	
1077 Aumond M'Olave	

1077	<i>Goddard Crovan</i> , son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, during whose reign <i>Magnus Barefet</i> , King of Norway, seizes the kingdom of Man, and appoints as his viceroy Outher, who was deposed and slain by the natives. Magnus returned in 1098, but was killed at Moichaba in 1103	William Rufus, 1087
1093	<i>Lagman</i> , who vacated the throne, and died in the Holy Land, 1111	Henry I., 1100
1100	<i>Vernundus</i> , or <i>Hannund</i> , first Bishop of <i>Sodor and Man</i>	Reginald and his two brothers kill their uncle Olave, 1154
1111	<i>Olave I.</i> , surnamed <i>Kleining</i> , being under age, Dognald M'Tade acts as regent, and is expelled in 1114. He married Affrica daughter of Fergus of Galloway, and granddaughter of William Rufus. He founded Rushen Abbey, 1134	Stephen, 1135
1151	<i>John of Sais</i>	
1154	<i>Garnall</i> , English	
1154	<i>Reginald</i> , Lagman, Harold, defeated by Somnerled, Prince of Argyll, and loses the Isles 1156. Loses also Man 1158. Returns and defeats his illegitimate brother Reginald 1164. Married to Fingala, daughter of M'Lauchlan King of Ireland	<i>Goldard II.</i> , or Godred, is defeated by Somnerled, Prince of Argyll, and loses the Isles 1156. Loses also Man 1158. Returns and defeats his illegitimate brother Reginald 1164. Married to Fingala, daughter of M'Lauchlan King of Ireland
1181	<i>Reginald</i> , Norwegian	<i>Henry II.</i> , 1154
1190	<i>Christian</i> of Argyll	
1195	<i>Michael</i> , Manx	
1203	<i>Nicholas de Meux</i>	<i>Africa</i> married to John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster; Richard I., 1189

1216 Reginald, nephew to Olave I.	mate brother Reginald till 1229. He died 1237.	Foundress of the Abbey of S. Maria de Jugo Domini.	
1226 John Haarfarsön	Reginald, Ivar, and a daughter, were illegitimate children of Godred II. Reginald usurps the kingdom 1188, of which he makes a pretended surrender to Pope Honorius 1219.	John, 1199	
1230 Simon commenced Peel Cathedral	1237 <i>Harald</i> is drowned in 1248, with his wife Cecilia, daughter of Haco, and Laurence, Bishop-elect	Godred Don Harald seizes the kingdom 1250, is cast into prison by Haco, who appoints Ewan Affrica, Hares de Connaught, 1305, makes over her presumed right to the crown to Sir Simon de Montacute	Henry III., 1216
1247 Lawrence	1248 <i>Reginald</i> , slain by the knight Ivar	Magnus, last of the legitimate race of Godard Crovan, died 1265	
1252 Richard, (English,) consecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary of Rushen	1252	<i>Mary</i> , married to the Earl of Strathern, and then to Sir Simon de Waldbeof	
1275 Marcus, (Scotch)	1265	Scottish conquest of Man.—From this period till 1344 the rival parties of Bruce and Balliol alternately got possession, and the Kings of England made pretended grants of it to various favourites	Edward I., 1272
1298 Onanus	1270	1344 Sir William de Waldbeof	Edward II., 1307
1303 Mauritus		Mary, =Sir William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who conquered the Isle from the	Edward III., 1327
1305 Allen of Galloway, Vicar of Arbory		married to Sir I.	
1321 Bernard, Scotch			
1334 Thomas, Scotch			
1348 William Russel, consecrated by Pope Clement VI.			

APPENDIX.

5

1374 John Duncan, (Manx)		William de Montacute	Scotch, 1344, and mortgaged it for seven years to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem
1380 Robert Waldby. Man separated	Sodor and	1388 Sir William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who sold his right to the crown to	Richard II., 1377
		1393 William Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, who was put under attainder and beheaded by	Henry IV., 1399
1402 John Sprrotton		1399 Henry IV., who made a grant of it to 1400 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder the king granted it to	
		1406 Sir John Stanley, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Latham	
		1414 Sir John Stanley, married Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Harrington	Henry V., 1412
		1432 Sir Thomas Stanley, created Baron Stanley in 1456	Henry VI., 1422
1429 Richard Pulley		1460 Thomas Stanley, created Earl of Derby in 1455, married first to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Richard Nevil Earl of	Edward IV., 1461
1448 John Green		Salisbury, and then secondly to Margaret, widow of the Earl of Richmond, and mother to Henry VII.	
1452 Thomas Burton		Thomas, Richard, George, William, Edward, James, died died married died Bishop of EY	Edward V. and Richard III., 1483
1481 Richard Oldham		young young Joan, young	Henry VII., 1485
1487 Huan, Evan, or John Hessketh		only daughter of John Lord Strange of Knocking	Henry VIII., 1509
		second Earl of Derby, on whose decease, 1521, the island was in custody of a commission, consisting of the Bishop, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Cardinal Wolsey, during the minority of his son	
		1542 Thomas Stanley, deposed	
		1545 Robert Ferrar, Martyr	
		1546 Henry Mann	1528 Edward, third Earl of Derby, who lived in the reigns of

1556	Thomas Stanley restored	Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, and died in 1572	Edward VI., 1547 Mary I., 1553 Elizabeth, 1558
1571	John Salisbury.		
1577	John Merrick	1572 Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, who married Margaret, only daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and grand-daughter of Henry VIII.	
1594	Ferdinand, fifth Earl of Derby, a poet, poisoned by his servant	Ann, married to Lord Charnois Frances, married to Sir John Egerton	Elizabeth, married to Lord Hastings
1600	George Lloyd	1595 William, sixth Earl of Derby, whose right being contested by the daughters of Ferdinand, he did not get possession till 1610, Queen Elizabeth holding the island in trust. He resigned to his son, 1637	James I., 1603
1605	John Phillips	summoned to Parliament 3 Car. I., afterwards seventh Earl of Derby, and beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire, for his loyalty, anno 1651	Charles I., 1625
1635	Richard Parr, died in 1643	Charles, = Helena Rupa, a German lady who succeeded him as eighth Earl of Derby, and gained possession 1660	Edward, died without issue
1633	William Forster	Mary, married to the Earl of Strafford,	Katherine, married to the Marquis of Dorchester, and left no issue
1661	Samuel Rutter	Amelia = John, Sophia, Third Earl of Athol	William, died without issue
1663	Isaac Barrow		Charles II., 1649
1671	Henry Bridgeman		Restored 1660

1682 John Lake, translated to Bristol,
1684

	William, = Eliz., who succeeded in 1672 as ninth Earl of Derby	Robert, daughter of Thomas Earl of Ossory	James, = Mary, the tenth and last Earl of Derby, succeeded in 1702, and gave Act of Settlement, died in 1735, the last of the family which had governed the Isle more than 300 years	James II., 1689
1684 Baptist Levinz				William and Mary II., 1689
1697 Thomas Wilson, died 1755		One son, who died without issue	Charles, died without issue	Charles, married to Thomas Lord Chester, who died without issue And other children, who died young without issue Anne, 1702
			John, = Henrietta, = John, Lord Ashburnham, her second husband	Elizabeth, died without issue
		One son, who died without issue	One daughter only, who died without issue	John, = Katherine, daughter of William and Ann, Duke first Duke of Athol and Duchess of Hamilton

	John, Marquis Tullibardin, who fell in battle at Malplaquet, 1709	William, attainted for rebellion, and died in the Tower, 1747	<i>James</i> , second Duke of Athol, succeeded as Lord of Man in 1735	Charles, died 1720	George I., 1714 George II., 1727
1755	Mark Hildesley				
		Lieut.-General of Prince Charles' army in 1745. Attainted, and died in Holland, 11th October, 1760	George, = Amelia, sole daughter and heiress of James Murray, of Glencarse and Strowan	Basil, who died young	
			Charlotte, = John, third Duke of Athol, who succeeded in 1764, and sold his rights in the Isle of Man, A.D. 1765, to her cousin	Ten other children	George III., 1760
					George IV., 1820 William IV., 1830
					Victoria, 1837
1773	Richard Richmond				
1780	George Mason				
1784	Claudius Cregan				
1813	Hon. George Murray				
1827	William Ward				
1838	James Bowstead				
1840	Henry Pepys				
1841	Thomas Fowler Short				
1847	Walter Augustus Shirley				
1847	Robert Eden				
1854	Horace Powys				

The British Crown.

B.

THE following Account is printed (*in extenso*) from a transcript in possession of the Clerk of the Rolls in the Isle of Man. The original is not at present to be found. The following Rolls of similar nature are preserved amongst the Ministers' Accounts, with the Augmentation Office Documents, deposited at Carlton Ride: Computus from April 15th to Michaelmas, 32 Henry VIII.; Michaelmas, 33 Henry VIII., to the same feast 34 Henry VIII.; the like accounts, 36 to 37 Henry VIII., and 37 to 38 Henry VIII. Series of Rolls, five in number, from the accession of Edward VI. to the sixth year of his reign. The original Roll, of which the portion relating to Rushin Abbey is subjoined, may have been lost at the fire at the Houses of Parliament, the records of the Augmentation Office having been at that period kept at Westminster. A portion of the Roll, as to the Demesne Lands, has been printed in Caley's edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol v. p. 256.

*Russing nuper Monasterium }
infra Insulam de Man.*

COMPUTUS Roberti Calcott deputati prenobilis Comitis Derbie, occupatoris terrarum et possessionum ibidem, a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Henrici, Dei gratia Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regis, fidei Defensoris, ac in terris supremi capituli Anglicane et Hibernice Ecclesie, xxxij^{da}, * usque idem festum anno regni Regis predicti xxxij, scilicet per unum annum integrum. [1540-41.]

Arreragia nulla. Quia primus Computus dicti Computatoris.

Summa nulla.

FIRMA Terrarum Dominicinalium. Sed respondet de xj. l. xvij. s. x. d. de firma scitus nuper monasterii cum edificiis, graungis, stabulis, ortis, pomeriis, infra precinctum dicti nuper monasterii existentibus, videlicet, pro firma scitus dictae nuper domus cum edificiis, graungiis, stabulis, ortis, pomeriis, eidem pertinentibus, continentis per estimationem j. acr. dim. iij. s. et uno clauso terra arrabilis vocato the Krekets, ac uno clauso vocato Bole Maketts continentibus per estimationem xl. acr. xx. s. cum uno clauso vocato Garland Hill continente per estimationem xxiv. acr. xij. s. ac uno clauso vocato Wynowehill continente per estimationem xvij. acr. ix. s. cum uno clauso vocato Bouleton continente xxiv. acr. pasture arrabilis xij. s. uno clauso vocato Grete Close jacente subtus Kirkmalewe ac ij. parvis clausuris jacentibus juxta aquam in orientali parte earumdem, continentibus per estimationem lx. acr. pasture xxx. s. cum uno clauso vocato Dalerache continente per estimationem xxxiv. acr. pasture xij. s. uno clauso vocato Grete Barley fielde continente per estimationem xxx. acr. pasture xv. s. cum uno clauso vocato Depefold continente per estimationem vj. acr. pasture iij. s. uno clauso vocato Littill Barlefold continente per estimationem iv. acr. ac uno clauso vocato the Cot continente per estimationem xvij. acr. x. s. uno clauso vocato the Brome continente per estimationem x. acr. v. s. uno clauso vocato Reynehullett continente per estimationem viij. acr. iv. s. uno clauso vocato the Nuttfolds, et uno clauso vocato Cotters grounde cum campo jacente sub le Broome ac the lawe Gayre Skynnershill diviso in iij. clausis, continentibus per estimationem xv. acr. vii. s. vi. d. cum uno clauso vocato Stockfeld continente per estimationem xxiv. acr. pasture arr' xij. s. uno clauso vocato the Horse Close continente per estimationem xv. acr. vij. s. vj. d uno clauso vocato White Feld cum una parcella vocata Symondes Grounde, cum una parcella vocata Corens Grounde, cum una alia parcella de le Horse Close, continentibus per estimationem vij. acr. terre arrabilis et pasture iij. s. vj. d. ac uno clauso vocato Grete Belownde cum una parcella prati eidem pertinente continentibus in toto xxvj. acr. xij. s. et uno clauso vocato Whynny Close cum una parva clausura continentibus in toto x. acr. v. s. ac uno clauso de Corse Meadowe vocato Denys Close continente per estimationem vj. acr. iij. s. cum uno clauso vocato Litill Bolowne continente per estimationem xx. acr. terr. x. s. et uno clauso vocato the Lond Folds adjacente Skiprig,

* Sic in the transcript, probably for 32nd Henry VIII.

cum uno clauso vocato Calf Close, ac cum uno allo clauso vocato Guley Felde, ac uno parcella prati adjacentis, continentibus in toto xvij. acr. viij. s. ac cum uno clauso vocato Skiprig continente per estimationem xx. acr. pasture arr' x. s. ij. clausis de Corse Medowe called the Grete Medowe continentibus per estimationem xx. acr. xx. s. et cum uno parvo clauso jacente juxta le White Stone continente per estimationem ij. acr. terr. xvij. d. In toto ut supra.

Summa. xj. £. xvij. s. x. d.

Parochia de Kirkmalewe infra Sheddinge de Russhinge.—Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Et de xxvij. £. xiiij. s. viij. d. de Redditibus et Firmis Tenencium ad voluntatem Domini Regis ibidem, solvendis qualibet septimana, quantum capi potest, per collectorem vocatum *Le More*, ad hujusmodi recipienda assignatum, juxta antiquam consuetudinem Insule predice; ita quod collecta persoluta foret inter festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli.* Videlicet, de Willelmo Quayle pro uno tenemento cum pertinentiis per tempus Computi vj. s. Johanne Brideson pro uno tenemento ibidem per idem tempus, vj. s. Nicholao Mc Quayll pro tenemento xv. s. Marke Mc Stoyll pro tenemento iij. s. De relecta Gilberti Symyn pro tenemento ix. s. Johanne Kayecowe pro tenemento vj. s. Johanne Andrewe pro tenemento xij. d. Gilberto Kewyne pro tenemento viij. s. iiiij. d. Patricco Quydeake pro tenemento iij. s. Johanne Symen pro tenemento ix. s. vj. d. Gybon Gellyne pro tenemento vj. s. Paulo Quydeake pro tenemento iij. s. viij. d. Johanne Dogane pro tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Johanne Mc Quayll pro tenemento xv. s. Donoldo Fergher pro tenemento vj. s. Johanne Bell pro tenemento xvij. d. Donald Symen et matre sua pro tenemento vj. s. iij. d. Waltero Bell pro tenemento vj. s. iiiij. d. Johanne Taghert pro tenemento xij. s. vj. d. Johanne Bell pro tenemento ix. s. Waltero Bell pro tenemento viij. s. Donald Brideson pro tenemento per annum ix. s. Nele Dogham pro tenemento vj. s. viij. d. Uxore Ricardi Brideson pro tenemento vj. s. viij. d. Uxore Ricardi Brideson pro tenemento ix. s. Willelmo Andrewe pro tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Waltero Harrison pro tenemento x. s. viij. d. Fynloo Makk krollott pro tenemento iij. s. Thoma Harrison pro tenemento viij. s. Waltero Bell pro tenemento iij. s. Thoma Mc Keyn pro tenemento vj. s. xj. d. Relicta Finglo Fergher pro tenemento xij. s. Johanne Brideson pro tenemento vj. s. Fynglo Brideson pro tenemento iij. s. vj. d. Waltero Taghert pro tenemento iij. s. vj. d. Fynglo Bell pro tenemento iij. s. vj. d. Fynglo Fergher pro tenemento x. s. vj. d. Esotto Inequisten pro tenemento ij. s. Johanne Andrewe pro tenemento ix. s. Marke Fergher pro uno tenemento ij. s. Finglo Fergher pro uno tenemento vj. s. Reginald Harrison pro uno tenemento xvij. s. Ricardo Fergher pro uno tenemento viij. s. Johanne Blayne vj. s. viij. d. Relicta Roger Mackelewe pro uno tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Edmund Mc elewe pro uno tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Danald Blayne pro uno tenemento vj. s. viij. d. Johanne Brideson pro uno tenemento vj. s. viij. d. Mold Russell pro uno tenemento xij. s. Willelmo Stephenson pro uno tenemento ij. s. Johanne Mc Finloo pro uno tenemento ij. s. Patric Mc Fayll pro uno tenemento iij. s. Johanne Fargher pro uno tenemento iij. s. Willelmo Kayne pro uno tenemento v. s. vj. d. Thoma Edwards pro uno tenemento iij. s. Johanne Gracye pro uno tenemento iij. s. Johanne Quy Deake pro uno tenemento iij. s. Thoma Fergher pro uno tenemento v. s. Walter Kayn pro uno tenemento vj. s. Henrico Ratcliffe pro uno tenemento vj. s. Thoma Herrison pro uno tenemento vj. s. Relicta Henrici Quanlyet pro uno tenemento xvij. s. iiiij. d. Jacobo Taylor pro uno tenemento v. s. Uxore

* This obscure passage may be explained by the corresponding statement in another Roll, as follows:—"De firmis tenencium ad voluntatem Domini Regis ibidem, solvendis per eosdem tenentes ad manus Collectoris vocati *lez More*, ad hoc colligendum deputati, qualibet septimana, quantum idem Collector de eisdem tenentibus in qualibet septimana colligere potest, ita quod quilibet tenens ibidem solvat totum annualem redditum suum per vel ante festum S. Michaelis Archangeli anno 34 Regis predicti, in clauso hujus compoti accidente." *Le More*, or *The Moar*, is a Manx parish officer, whose chief duty now is to collect waifs and estrays, deodands and escheats.

+ Quantye, in another account.

Willelmi Smythe pro uno tenemento iiiij. s. Reginald Barett et Johanne Blye* pro uno tenemento v. s. Ricardo Halfall pro uno tenemento v. s. Philippo Skyleskorn capellano pro uno tenemento xxvij. s. vj. d. Thoma Russheton pro tenemento cum pertinentiis x. £. vj. s. viij. d. Roberto Litter Land pro tenemento et terris xxxij. s. iiiij. d. Johanne A Moore pro tenemento et terris xxxij. s. iiiij. d. In toto ut supra; annuatim solvendis ad festum Sancti Michaelis tantum. Et de xij. s. iiiij. d. de Firma unius Molendini aquatichi Bladorum vocati Tenet Lake, in tenura Laurencii Kyghley, persolvenda ad festum Sancti Babtiste tantum. Et de x. s. de Firma unius Molendini Bladorum Aquatici, vocati Fergher Mill, in tenura Johannis Quideake, per annum solvenda ad festum Sancti Johannis Babtiste tantum. Et de x. s. de Firma Molend' Bladorum Aquatici vocat' Abbay Mill, et Grag Mill, cum uno croft eidem adjacente, in tenura Rogeri Deaconson, per annum solvenda ad Festum Sancti Johannis Babtiste tantum, et tenens tenetur reparari (*sic*) in omnibus.

Summa. xxxij. £. xvij. s. xj. d.

Firma Cotagiorum de Ballasalla villa.

Et de xxxix. s. de Firma Cotagiorum in villa de Ballasalla scituatorum, prope et juxta Monasterium predictum; videlicet, unius cotagii in tenura Ricardi Dogan, x. d. unius cotagii in tenura Danald Qwynne, xij. d. j. cotagii in tenura Willelmi Mc Qwynne, xvij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Willelmi Quidake ij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Willelmi Smythe ij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Ricardi Halsall iiiij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Johannis Fargher viij. d. j. cotagii in tenura Nele Bell viij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Walteri Mc Garmot iij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Johannis Glover viij. d. j. cotagii in tenura Johannis Kyrre viij. d. j. cotagii in tenura relicte nuper Henrici Quantye xvij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Thome Mason ij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Thome Mc Fingloe ij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Marke Wodds viij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Johannis Taylor ij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Relicte David Mc Qwayne xvij. d. j. cotagii in tenura Roberti Kedrawe xvij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Willelmi Mc Quayn ij. s. j. Cotagii in Tenura Stephani Mc Kedrawe xvij. d. j. Cottagii in tenurā Willelmi Fergher x. d. j. cottagii in tenura Ricardi Fisher xvij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Thome Qwynne xvij. d. j. cottagii in tenura Mc gilhonlyd iij. s. j. cotagii in tenura Roberti Walker, xvij. d. In toto ut supra.

Summa. xxxix. s.

*Parochia Sancti Germani }
de Glenfaba Sheding. }*

Et de x. l. xix. s. v. d. de Redditibus et Firmis Tenencium Domini Regis ad voluntatem, infra parochiam predictam. Videlicet, Johannis Clerke pro uno tenemento cum pertinencis, ad xij.‡ solvendis septimanatim, quantum capi potest. Henrici Smythe pro uno tenemento xij. Willelmi Mc Kayne pro tenemento xv. s. iij. d. Johannis Qwayne pro tenemento xij. s. vj. d. Finlo Mc Gilcroste pro tenemento viij. s. vj. d. Donald Mc Qwayn pro tenemento vj. s. iiiij. d. Thome Howard pro tenemento iij. s. Johannis Haliwall pro tenemento iij. s. Relicte Johannis Mc qwayn pro tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Gilberti Colbyn pro uno tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Donald Qwhayn pro uno tenemento iij. s. iiiij. d. Reginald Mc Qwhelyn pro uno tenemento xvij. s. Willelmi Mc Cayn pro uno tenemento viij. s. iij. d. Johannis Mc Keyn pro uno tenemento vij. s. iij. d. Willelmi Stephenson pro uno tenemento xxxlij. s. iiiij. d. Reginald Mc Cayn pro tenemento vj. s. vj. d. Johannis Mc Gybraye pro tenemento vj. s. vj. d. Reginold Mc Cayn pro uno tenemento xij. s. Willelmi Mc Gilcrist pro tenemento iij. s. Thome Mc Gilcrist pro uno tenemento ix. s. Uxorii Petri Colbyn vj. s. vj. d. pro tenemento suo. Roberti Colbyn pro tenemento vj. s. vj. d. Donald Mc Qwhayn pro tenemento viij. s. j. d. Johannis Mc qwyane pro tenemento viij. s. j. d. Hugonis Parker pro tenemento xxij. d. In toto ut supra.

Et de xvij. s. j. d. de Redditibus et Firmis Cotagiorum in Holme towne, in Glen faba; viz., de Richardo Ithell xx. d. Uxore Petri Brevell iij. d. Johanne Haworthe xvij. d. Willelmo Norias xiiij. d. Johanne Hutchon ij. d. Maryano

* Bailey, in another account.

† Or Jenet Lake?

‡ Sic, probably xij. s. The like omission appears to occur in the following item.

Hynekye ij. d. **Willelmo Ascogh**, xij. d. **Willelmo Kerrett** iiiij. d. **Roberto Alayne** viij. d. **Johanne Bolland** iiiij. d. **Constabilar'** viij. d. **Cristiana Inecayne** xxij. d. **Rogero Thompson** iiiij. d. **Hugone Prescote v. d.** **Rogero Dawson** xix. d. **Thoma Holland** iij. d. **Recept' de le Pale** xvij. d. **Hugone perker** ij. d. **In toto ut supra.**

Summa. xj. l. xvij. s. vj. d.

Sulbye.

Et de xj. l. iiiij. s. viij. d. de Redditibus et Firmis Tenencium Domini Regis ad voluntatem ibidem, solvendis de septimana. Videlicet, de **Panlo Mc Krawe** pro tenemento viij. s. **Willelmo Mc Krawe** pro tenemento viij. s. **Edmund Mc Crawe** pro tenemento vj. s. **Panlo Mc Crawe** pro tenemento v. s. **Huyn Standish** pro tenemento xxiiij. s. **Demyster** pro clausura viij. s. viij. d. **Thoma Trowhton** pro tenemento iiiij. s. vj. d. **Gilberto Mc Carre** pro tenemento iiiij. s. vj. d. **Gilberto Gawen** pro tenemento iiiij. s. vj. d. **Willelmo Caysmyn** pro tenemento viij. s. vj. d. **Patric Cash** pro tenemento v. s. viij. d. **Gilberto Casymound** pro tenemento ij. s. **Donold Kylycorne** pro tenemento xij. s. **Willelmo Kyllop** pro tenemento ix. s. **Paulo Mc Karram** pro tenemento xij. s. **Johanne Thorman** pro tenemento xij. s. **Willelmo Mc Kewn** ix. s. **Willelmo Mc Cashe** ix. s. **Patric Mc Killope** pro tenemento vj. s. **Ricardo Mc Killop** pro tenemento viij. s. **Thoma Mc Killop** pro tenemento vj. s. **Thoma Mc Garrett** pro tenemento viij. s. iiiij. d. **Willelmo Mc Killop** pro tenemento viij. d. **Roberto Mc Kerran** pro tenemento v. s. **Edmund Mc Kerron** pro tenemento ix. s. **Gilberto Mc Otter** pro tenemento v. s. **Danold Kyllop** pro cottagio xvij. d. **Marin' Ine Crayne** pro cottagio vj. d. **Relicta Mc Qwyne** pro cottagio vj. d. et **Bahe Calyworrle Ine Casse** vj. d. **De vj. s. de firma unius molendini ibidem hic non respondet, eo quod jacet vastum et inoccupatum, et nil inde levatur per tempus unius compotis, ex sacramento computatoris.** **In toto ut supra.**

Summa. xj. l. iiiij. s. viij. d.

**Skynscowe in parochia Sancti {
Lonani de Garf Sheding }**

Et de lv. s. viij. d. de redditibus et firmis tenencium Domini Regis ibidem, solvendis septimanatim. Videlicet, de **Gilberto Mc Cloyne** pro tenemento xvij. s. iiiij. d. **Roberto Lownye** pro tenemento xij. s. **Johanne Mc Otter** pro tenemento iij. s. vj. d. **Patric Mc Felys** pro tenemento viij. s. iiiij. d. **Johanne Mc Felys** pro tenemento iij. s. vj. d. **Donold Mc Felys** pro cottagio xvij. d. **Gilberto Lowneye** pro cottagio xij. d. **Patrick Lownye** pro cottagio iij. s. ij. d. **Johanne Lownye** pro cottagio viij. d. et **Willelmo Lownye** pro cottagio vj. d. **In toto ut supra.**

Summa, lv. s. viij. d.

Spiritualitates.

Et de vj. l. vj. s. viij. d. de Firma totius Rectorie de Kirkecriste in Sheding; necnon omnium terrarum et tenementorum quorumcumque infra parochiam de Kirkecriste predictam, dicte nuper Domui pertinentium, necnon omnes et omnimodo decime allecium' except' omnino et reserv' omnes et omnimodo porciones Episcopi exeuntes de Rectoria predicta, aceciam Decime j. batelli Domino reservat' per annum ut supra; sicut dimiss' Owino Norresse Clerico, per Indenturam pro termino (*blank*) datam anno Domini M D xxv^{to}; solvend' ad Festum pasche tantum. De decimis allecium captorum infra parochiam predictam, videlicet, de qualibet cimba xij. d., hoc anno nil, quia nulla piscaria ibidem accidebat. Et de iij. l. xij. s. de Firma Rectorie Ecclesie parochialis de Kirk harbary, alias de Sancto Columb, sicut dimisse Johanni Gardiner ad voluntatem Domini, tantummodo exceptis et reservatis porcionibus Episcopi et Vicarii per annum ut supra, solvend' ad Festum Pasche tantum. Et de xvij. l. xiiij. s. de Exitibus Rectorie de Kirk malewe nuper in manibus dicti nuper Monasterii, per annum ut supra. Et de liij. s. iiiij. d. de Exitibus et proficuis Rectorie ecclesie parochialis de Kirke Santon per annum, ut supra, sicut nuper in manibus dicti nuper Monasterii, per tempus hujus compotis. Et de lxvj. s. viij. d. de Firma Rectorie de Kirke lownan, in tenura Jacobi Clerke per Indenturam, ut asserit, minime adhuc visam, omnes et omnimodo proficie Rectorie,

exceptis porcionibus Episcopi et Vicarii per annum ut supra, solvend' ad Festum pasche tantum.

Summa, xxxiiij. l. xij. s. viij. d.

Summa Totalis oneris, evj. l. ij. s. iiij. d.

Feoda cum Salariis.

IDEM computat in Feodis prepositorum, videlicet, *Lez Sergeantants*, videlicet infra parochiam Sancti Lupi xij. s. iiiij. d.; Glenfaber vj. s. viij. d.; Solbye vij. s. vj. d. et Skynscowe iiiij. s.; in toto pro uno anno integro finiente in Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli infra tempus hujus Compoti accidente, xxxij. s. vj. d.

Et in Sallario Capellani celebrantis infra Castellum de Castell Towne, ex antiqua Fundacione, ad liij. s. iiiij. d. per annum, videlicet, in allocacione hujusmodi per tempus hujus compoti, liij. s. iiiij. d. Et in Feodo Thome Norrisse capitalis senescalli Terrarum ibidem, ad lxvj. s. viij. d. per annum, videlicet in allocacione hujusmodi, per tempus hujus compoti lxvj. s. viij. d. Et in Feodo Thome Sainesburye occupantis officium de *le Demester* ibidem, ad xx. s. per annum, videlicet, in allocacione hujusmodi per tempus hujus compoti, xx. s. Et in Feodo (*blank*) Contrarotulatoris Insule pro Factura Librorum dictarum terrarum, ad xx. s. per annum, videlicet in allocacione hujusmodi per tempus hujus Compoti, xx. s. Et in Feodo dicti Thome Sainesburye subsenescalli terrarum et Curiarum ibidem, ad xx. s. per annum, videlicet in persolucione hujusmodi per tempus hujus compoti, xx. s.; et in Feodo Roberti Calcott Receptoris terrarum dicti nuper Prioratus, ad liij. s. iiiij. d. per annum, videlicet, in allocacione hujusmodi per tempus hujus compoti, liij. s. iiiij. d.

Summa. xiij. l. liij. s. x. d.

Et in denariis in Compoto Willelmi Blithman Receptoris Domini Regis ibidem, onerati ut pro totis denariorum summis receptis per Thomam Comitem Derbie, de Exitibus et Revencionibus Officii dicti Receptoris, ac per ipsum Thomam minime solutis super Determinacionem hujus Compoti,—iiij.^{xx} xij. l. xvij. s. v. d.

Summa, iiiij.^{xx} xij. l. xvij. s. v. d.

Summa Allocacionum et Liberacionum predictarum evj. l. ij. s. iiij. d.

Que Summa Correspondet Summe totali predice.

Et equ'. *

C.

THE Isle of Man is governed by laws made by three estates, viz.—

The King or Queen;

The Lieutenant-Governor and Council;

The Twenty-four Keys or Taxaxi, as the representatives of the inhabitants of the Isle.

These estates, when assembled, are called a Tynwald Court, and their triple concurrence establishes the law, which has force after it has been proclaimed from the Tynwald Hill.

The Council consists of the Bishop, the two Deemsters, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Water Bailiff, the Archdeacon, and the Vicar-General.

Prior to the year 1846 there were two Vicars-General.

Anciently the Abbot of Rushen, the Prior of St. Bede's, the Prior of Whithorn, the Abbot of Bangor and Sabel, the Abbot of Furness, and the Archdeacon's official, had seats in the Council.

The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is chief both in civil and military power, and has by law authority to call a Tynwald Court as often as he finds necessary, at which the Council and Keys, according to their oaths, are bound to attend.

One clause in the Governor's oath is remarkable:—"You shall truly and uprightly deal between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her people, and as indifferently betwixt party and party, *as this staff now standeth*, as far as in you lieth."

* Probably for *equat*, or *equetur*.

The Deemsters are the first popular magistrates, the supreme judges in all civil courts, whether for life or property. The office is of the highest antiquity. It is uncertain whether their name be derived from *to deem* or *to doom*. Formerly, before the laws were written, in all new and emergent cases they were called in to declare what the law was, and the laws so declared were named Breast-laws.

The oath administered to a Deemster when appointed, runs thus:—"By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath, *in six days and seven nights*, I (A.B.) do swear that I will, without respect of favour or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly betwixt our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her subjects within this Isle, and betwixt party and party as indifferently as the *herring back-bone doth lie in the midst of the fish*. So help me God and by the contents of this book."

There were formerly four baronies within the Isle, for which courts were holden, viz., the Bishop's Barony, the Abbot's or Abbey Barony, the Barony of Bangor and Sabel, and the Barony of St. Trinian.

Till the year 1845 the Bishop and the Archdeacon were members of the Court of General Gaol Delivery. Before that time it was retained as an ancient usage, that the Bishop, or some priest appointed by him, should sit with the Governor in the trial of capital causes till sentence of death (if any) was to be pronounced, the Deemster asking the jury, instead of guilty or not guilty, "Vod fir-charree soie?" which means literally, "May the man of the chancel, or he that ministers at the altar, continue to sit?"

The following is a catalogue of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Isle of Man since the accession of the house of Stanley:—

A.D.	A.D.
1407 Michael Blundell, Lieutenant	1592 { Cuth. Gerrard, Captain
1417 John Letherland, Lieutenant	{ Thomas Mortimer, Deputy
1418 John Fasakerly, Lieutenant	1593 The Hon. William Stanley, Captain,
1422 John Walton, Lieutenant	afterwards Earl of Derby
1428 Henry Byron, Lieutenant. No records till	1594 Randolph Stanley, Captain
1496 Peter Dutton, Lieutenant	Sir Thomas Gerrard, Knt., Captain
1497 Henry Radcliffe, Abbot of Rushen, Deputy	Peter Legh, appointed Governor by Queen Elizabeth in the absence of Sir Thomas Gerrard
1505 Randolph Rushton, Captain	Cuth. Gerrard, Deputy
1508 Sir John Ireland, Knt., Lieutenant	1597 { Thomas Gerrard, Knt., Captain
1516 John Ireland, Lieutenant	{ Robert Molineux, Deputy
1517 Randolph Rushton, Captain	1599 { Cuth. Gerrard, Captain
1519 Thomas Danisport, Captain	{ Robert Molineux, Deputy
1526 Richard Holt, Lieutenant	1600 Robert Molineux, Captain
1529 John Fleming, Captain	1609 John Ireland and John Birchall, Governors, conjointly by patent
1530 Thomas Sherburn, Lieutenant	1610 John Ireland, Lieutenant and Captain
1532 Henry Bradley, Deputy-Lieutenant	1612 Robert Molineux, Captain
1533 Henry Stanley, Captain	1621 Edward Fletcher, Deputy
1535 George Stanley, Captain	1622 Edward Fletcher, Governor
1537 Thomas Stanley, Knt., Lieutenant	1623 Sir Fred. Liege, Knt., Captain
1539 George Stanley, Captain	1625 Edward Fletcher, Deputy
1540 Thomas Tyldesley, Deputy	1626 Edward Holmewood, Captain
1544 William Stanley, Deputy	1627 Edward Fletcher, Deputy
1552 Henry Stanley, Captain	1628 Edward Christian, Lieutenant and Captain
1561 Sir Richard Sherburne, Lieutenant	1634 Evan Christian, Deputy
1562 Thomas Stanley, Knt., Lieutenant	1635 Sir Charles Gerrard, Knt., Captain
1566 Richard Ashton, Captain	1636 John Sharples, Deputy
1567 Thomas Stanley, Knt., Lieutenant	1639 Radcliffe Gerrard, Captain
1569 Edward Tarbock, Captain	
1575 John Hanmer, Captain	
1580 Richard Sherburn, Captain	
1591 Richard Aderton, Lieutenant	

A.D.

- 1640 John Greenhalgh, Governor
 1651 Philip Musgrave, Knt. and Bart.
 1651 { Colonel Robert Duckenfield,
 1652 } Governor
 1652 Samuel Smith, Deputy-Governor
 1652, Aug. 18, Lord Fairfax made commissioners for the governing the Isle this year, James Challoner, Robert Dineley, Esqrs., Jonathan Wilton, Clerk
 1653 Mathew Cadwell, Governor
 1656 William Christian, Governor
 1659 James Chaloner
 After the Restoration
 1660 { Rodger Nowell, Governor
 Richard Stephenson, Deputy
 1663 { Henry Nowell, Deputy part of the year, and Thomas Stanley for the other part
 1664 { Bishop Barrow, Governor
 Henry Nowell, his Deputy
 1669 Henry Nowell, Governor
 1677 Henry Stanley, Governor
 1678 Robert Heywood, Governor
 1691 Roger Kenyon, Esq., Governor
 1692 William Sacheverell, Governor
 1696 { Colonel Nicholas Sankey, Governor
 Hon. Captain Cranston, Governor

A.D.

- 1703 { Robert Mawdesley, Esq., Governor
 John Rowe, Deputy
 1714 { Captain Alex. Horne, Governor
 Major Floyde, Governor
 1726 Thomas Horton, Governor
 1734 James Horton
 1739 Hon. James Murray, first Governor under the Duke of Athol
 1741 Patrick Lindsay
 1757 Basil Cochrane, Esq., Governor
 1763 Captain John Wood, Governor
 1765 The Island sold to the Crown, J. Hope, Deputy-Governor
 1776 Richard Dawson, Lieutenant-Governor
 Edw. Smith, Esq., Governor-in-Chief
 1777 { Richard Dawson, Lieutenant-Governor
 1791 Alexander Shaw, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor
 1798 His Grace the Duke of Athol, Governor-in-Chief
 1805 Colonel Cornelius Smelt, Lieutenant-Governor
 1832 General John Ready, Lieutenant-Governor
 1845 The Hon. Charles Hope, Lieutenant-Governor.

D.

(*From the "Chronicon Manniæ," Johnstone's Translation.*)

LIMITS OF CHURCH LANDS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

I.

THIS is the line that divides the king's lands from those belonging to the monastery of Russin:—It runs along the wall and ditch which is between Castleton and the Monks' Lands; it winds to the south between the Monks' Meadow and M'Ewen's farm; ascends the rivulet between Gylosen and the Monks' Lands; turns to Hentraeth; goes round Hentraeth and Trollo-toft along the ditch and wall; descends by the ditch and wall to the river near Oxwath; turns up the same river to a rivulet between Ar-os-rin and Staina; goes down to the valley called Fanc; mounts up the ascent of the hill called Wardfell; descends to the brook Mourou; ascends from the brook Mourou along the old wall to Rosfell; descends along the same wall between Cornama and Tot-man-by; descends obliquely along the same wall between Ox-raise-herad and Tot-man-by to the river called Corna. Corna is the boundary between the king and the monastery in that quarter to the ford which lies in the highway between Thorkel's farm, otherwise Kirk Michael, and Herinstad; the line then passes along the wall which is the limit between the above-mentioned Thorkel's estate and Bally-sallach; it then descends obliquely along the same wall between Cross-Ivar-Builthan, and so surrounds Bally-sallach; it then descends from Bally-sallach along the wall and ditch to the river of Russin, as is well known to the inhabitants; it then winds along the banks of that river in different directions to the above-mentioned wall and ditch, which is the limit between the abbey land and that belonging to the castle of Russin.

II.

THIS is the line that divides the lands of Kirkerus from the abbey lands:—It begins at the lake at Myreshaw which is called Hesca-nappayse; and goes up to the dry moor directly from the place called Monenyrnsana; along the wood to the place called Leabba-ankonathway; it then ascends to Roselan as far as the brook Gryseth; and so goes up to Glendrummy; and proceeds up to the king's way and the rock called Carig-eth as far as Deep-pool; and descends along the rivulet and Hath-aryegorman; and so descends along the river Sulaby to the wood of Myreshaw; it incloses three islands in the lake of Myreshaw; and descends along the old moor to Duf-loch; and so winds along and ends in the place called Hescanakeppage.

III.

THIS is the line which divides the king's lands from those of the abbey towards Skemestor:—It begins from the entrance of the port called Lax-a; and goes up that river in a line under the mill to the glynn lying between St. Nicholas Chapel and the manor of Greta-stad; it then proceeds by the old wall, as is known to the inhabitants, along the winding declivities of the mountains, till it comes to the rivulet between Toftar-as-mund and Ran-curlin; it then descends to the boundaries of the manor called Orm's-house and Toftar-as-mund, and, as is known to the country people, descends to the sea.

E.

MINUTES OF THE PERAMBULATION OF THE ABBEY TURBARY. SINE ANNO.

FROM the north corner of Boallion Renny along an old hedgestead to the gill near St. Mary's Well, and from the said hedgestead to the westernmost of the three white stones on the side of Barool in a direct line, and so down by a long slate stone set up as a landmark, and across the old high-road by three slate stones, and so down by the south-west corner of the Folly Rent, and so across the new high-road at a large slate stone on the said road, and another and a white stone on the opposite side of the ditch to the fern hillock in the midst of the Curragh, grown over with rushes, by a hillock of stoads, to the joining of the rivulet of Sornan Barowle and the Sbinan Rowany, and so down the said rivulet, the Cop, near Barool Mill, and so along the said Cop adjoining Keon Dhowag, and joining Kirk Patrick at Keon Dhowag, and so along the same as far as the same Oxloads, and then along the pathway according to a boundary of the parishes, passing by a great stone opposite to Keon Slew Curragh, so to the south-west corner of Curragh Pot-mine at two stones there fixed, and so along the ditch and the edge of Pot-mine Curragh, joining Kirk Marown to the north-east corner of Rensheat land, and along the Cop from the said corner to Pot-mine rivulet, and so along the rivulet to the corner of Balla Nicholas Rent, and along the same to Shen Valley, and including Ton Vane's, the Bolt Dallys to Monoul Gate, and so adjoining the Larg y Intack, and so along the corner of Ballin Renny aforesaid.

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ERRATA.

- Page 49, line 3, for " Barefod," read, " Barföd."
 " 50, line 14, for " their opponent," read, " therefore this."

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York, Philosophical Society of



(2)

brother westminster / printed Fœdera
vol. I. p 338. &c Patent. 40 Hen. III. m. 14.

Henry III. 1253 April 4. [1917] Lewellen
son of Griffis is commanded to prevent
his men hostilely invading the land
of M(agus) heir of man & the Isles
so long as he is in Norway by the K's
license Hawering. Close. 37 Hy III m 13

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Edward I. June 4. 1290. The K. commits
the custody of a Isle of Man to Walter de Huntercombe
the men of the Island are taken under the K's
protection. Westminster. Patent 18 Ed. I m 28
& see Stevenson. I. 156.

Edward I. June 20. 1290 [438] Fœdera
I. 739. The Inhabitants of a Isle of Man bind
themselves to obey the King of England as their Lord
given under their Common Seal at an abbey of
Russey a.d. 1290. Liber. A. Chapter House. fol. 185.

Edward I. July 15. 1292. [626] Stevenson. I.
334. Commission to Nicholas de degrave
Senior, Osbert, de Spaldington & John de Guttewelle
to hear the Complaints of the Inhabitants of the

Isle of Man against K's bailliffs there
Berwick. Patent. 20 Edward I m.7. d.220.

Edward I. Aug. 7. 1291. Foedera I. 722. 4

(508) Instrument attesting homage &
 fealty at church of St Black Friar's Perth
 July 24. among them Simon Glouc! &
 Lady Maria. Queen of Man Countess
 of Strathcarne. (de Ergayl)

Edward I. Aug 28 1296 (823) Ragman
 Roll of Submission & Fealty. Berwick on Tweed.

Marie Queen of Man. Swears.

Edward I. 1299. 1300 Jan. 1. Oct 10 (1180. 5)
 Receipt Loman of Man Vadlet of Lady
 Maria formerly Queen of Man for 2 caskets
 wine 40 qrs wheat & 40 qrs barley malt
 by K's command. Newcastle on Tyne.

Exchequer. Q.R. Miscellanea Army No $\frac{24}{21}$.

- Vol III -

Edward II. April 7. 1313. (307) Orders
 Chancellor to issue letters discharging Sir Simon
 de Montagu of all suits "meinprises" &c
 incurred by him in K's Court concerning p
 Isle of Man in consideration of his good

(4)

service to p. late K + himself Westminster
privy Seals (Town). 6. Edward II. file 2.

Edward II. Sept 28. 1314. (391) Safe
Conduct till 8mas for Wm of Galloway
& Adam le Mareschal sent by Henry de
Beaumont to p Isle of Man on his business
York Patent. 8. Ed II. p. I. m. 19.

Edward II. feb 15 1315. (420) Orders
Justiciar & Treasurer of Ireland in addition
to a grant to John of Argyle to make
good his losses from the Scots to give him
a further amount for p support of his men
keeping p Isle of Man as he hears that he has
lately expelled p Scots rebels from sd island
& recovered it for the K Westminister.

Close 8 Edward II m. 17.

Feb 18 (421) idid Mongauch Makenedy &
22 accomplices Scots rebels late taken
by John of Erkayls men & mariners on
the Sea Coast of Scotland presently secured
in Isle of Man for whom he might have received a
large ransom sd John writes them taken
to Dublin Castle to be brought there from p

Island. Westminster as above to J. & T. of I.
 Edward II. 1314 Easter Term Cumberland
 [481] Having audited Comptons of Gilbert
 Makastry constable of p Castle & keeper
 of p Isle of Man from 18 Feb to 1st May 4th
 year under the R^ES. wit signed with p Seal
 he was for Scotland on which latter day p K
 gave p Island with lordship & regality to
 Henry de Beaumont for life to be held for p
 same services as p old Lord did for p K^E
 of Scotland. & ordered Gilbert to be exonerated
 from all others from that date he owes
 £641. 14. 2½ Exchequer Q.R. Memoranda
 9 Edward II. m. 1444.

NOTE Inboden Vol II. p. LVII Marie Queen of
 Man & Countess of Strathearn m. a 3rd time
 an Englishman Sir William fitz Warren
 she was a daughter of house of Argyll & died
 before 10 October 1303. her 3rd husband died
 before Dec 23. 1299. see par [1117] as to her down
 Inboden to Vol III p xxiii Isle of man taken by
 Robert Bruce about 11th June. 1313. retaken by
 English shortly before February 1315. by John of Lorne

(6)

Edward II. 1316 Dec 20 [521] petition
 by Duncan de Mateloury bachelor &
 Sir John de Ergeyle served 15 & his father
 through whole Scottish war his lands
 destroyed by Scots against whom he has served
 this whole year in Man prays a grant of
 a ward of Nicholas de Lealwiche's lands in
 Ireland for self & family's maintenance
 Chancery Files. no. 132

Edward II. July 13. 1317. ⁽⁵²²⁾ K to a de Valence
 Thomas tells him E of Moray is making ready
 to attack Isle of Man & intends to attempt I of
 Anglesey by aid of some English traitors
 Sir F. Palgrave's transcripts Vol. 63. p 8.

Edward II Dec. 4 1318 [618] K orders
 Tr & Chamberlain to pay G Mackastell late
 Seneschal D of Man 350 marks which he had
 advanced to 15th late receiver at Carlisle
 also a balance of £500 due him by 15
 for expenses incurred in service agst p
 rebels in D of Man & elsewhere. York. Close

12. Ed. II. m. 19.

Gilbert Mackastell

Ed II Mar 24 1319. [636] wnt in favor of

who while Keeper & Constable of Castle & Town
expended barons sums in His service
allow him £ 308 - 17 - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ York Exchequer
Q.R. memoranda 12 Ed II . m. 39.

[637] as of Makashy late barden of May
seeks men at arms allowance at 2/- &
foot at 3^d per diem in his apt. Barons
are averse to allow same in Treasurers absence
at Parliament at York as above usual rate
of 12^d for men at arms & 2^d for foot &
adjourn accounting to quinzaine of Trinity
before which day Gilbert died Exchequer

Q.R. memoranda 12 Ed II . m. 130.

Edward III. &c 17. 1340 [1344] K
commands release of bessell & goods of Bp of May
his liege man arrested in a Port of Lowystoff
near Kirkle on his voyage to Rome by men
of that port & of Yarmouth on irrational pretense
Tower of London close. 14. Ed III p. 2. m. 9.
on Nov 24 K ordered Bp to be brought to London
with all despatch to appear before Council & other
Scotsmen taken with him to be kept at ft Yarmouth
till the Guardian Wallingford ib. m. 20.

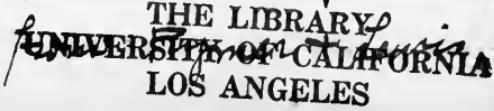
1396 K

Edward. III. Sept 24. 1342 leaving permitted a good people & community of p Isle of Man to make a truce with p Scots & also to traffic with them & others except in armour & victuals Commands Chancellor to issue letters accordingly Eastri (Kent) privy Seals Tower 16 Ed III file I

- Ends -

Vol II. Edward I 1291. June 13 Mark Bishop of Sodor going to Man has a safe conduct during p his pleasure Norham [535] ditto. Edward I. 1292 June. 27. [616] p.K. gives leave to John Comyn E. of Buchan to dig in p K's mine of p Calfe of Man lead ore to cover 8 turrets in his Castle of Crigeltone in Galloway. Berwick on Tweed Patent Roce 20 Edward I. m. 9. Edward I. 1293 June 23 (673) K commands constable of Do London to release from prison Duncan Mac Toyrn (outlaw in Isle of Man) his outlawry being annulled.

peel at-peel see Bates Border Holes p. 58.

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